SATURDAY NIGHT

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR
by Yousuf Karsh

Can Canada Get Enough Steel?

OCTOBER 24, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 3

—Gilbert Milne

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE: *"Dos" & "Don'ts" for Hunters.* *See Page 11.*

10c Scientists at War – and Now
Ireland & European Defence

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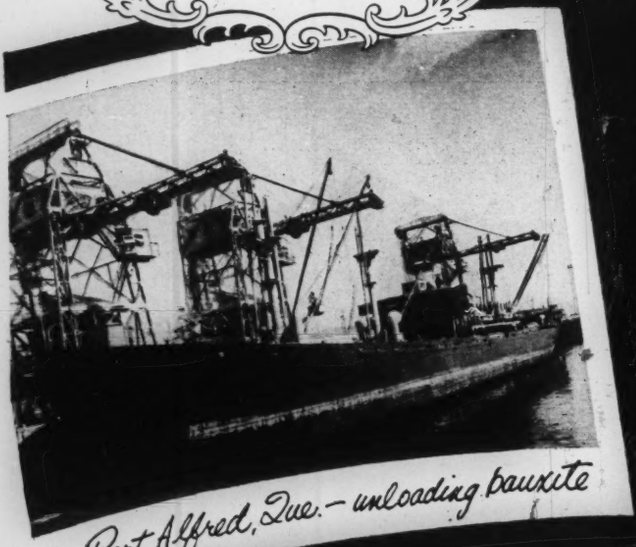

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The five hunters portrayed on SN's cover this week may not bring home an impressive bag of deer, but the odds are excellent that they will bag one or more of their own party. The only man who is reasonably safe is the one bringing up the rear, and with any luck at all the man in front might blow *his* head off. In the adjoining photo we see the same party carrying their firearms sensibly. For more pictures illustrating how NOT to go hunting this autumn, see "Hunters With Holes in Their Heads" on Page 11.—*Photo by Gilbert Milne.*

Highlights: Karsh and the Men of Steel (Page 8) . . . Col. Wallace Goforth reviews the new book of SN's Ottawa Correspondent Wilfrid Eggleston (Page 10) . . . Eire, with her vital south coast ports, refuses to join the Atlantic Pact as long as Ireland remains divided (Page 12) . . . France still bitterly opposes German rearmament (Page 15) . . . With high defence priority, what's the score re Canadian ore and U.S. steel (Page 37)?

About Insurance: In the recent death of George Gilbert, our Insurance Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT lost a valued staff member. Mr. Gilbert conducted his column for over 25 years and built a solid group of readers both within and without the profession of insurance. Latest statistical proof of the great readership of his informative, concise and analytical column was the recent survey figure of Insurance: it is read regularly by 41.2 per cent of SN's male readers. Mr. Gilbert's host of readers will join the editors of this magazine in extending deepest sympathy to his family.

The Insurance department will be carried on with the same regularity and wide range of subject coverage. The current writer is Mr. Edward Ruse, well-known insurance man and a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries.

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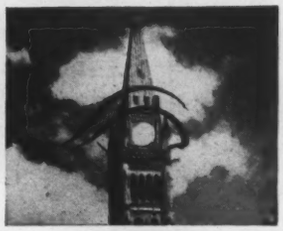

OTTAWA VIEW

REARMAMENT PROGRESS

THE long-awaited agreement with the U.S. about defence procurement is now completed. If it isn't announced this week it will be very soon. Both Governments have accepted the recommendations made last August by the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee (SN, Aug. 8). They lay down general principles for "integrating" North American defence production. The practical result still depends on how the principles are implemented. But the U.S. authorities seem to be increasingly aware of the potentialities of Canadian production. The patient efforts of Canadian officials are already bearing fruit.

VEHICLE PROGRAM

ONE example of full U.S. cooperation is the Canadian program for military vehicles, which may have been rather over-publicized. The Department of National Defence has allocated $21 million to enable each of the "Big Three" (Ford, Chrysler and GM) to establish an assembly line for one of the three types required: Jeeps, ¾-ton trucks and 2½-ton trucks. But the project depends on U.S. help. To begin with, U.S. manufacturers will have to agree to their designs being used by other firms; they will also have to lend us some technical help. The U.S. Munitions Board is actively working to arrange this for Canada. Until its arrangements are complete work cannot start here.

Another difficulty is that National Defence is asking only for a token run of a few hundred vehicles of each type. The manufacturers, naturally, would like more substantial orders to ensure that the assembly lines will not have to stand idle after they are set up. The Canadian Commercial Corporation, which tries to see that the taxpayer gets value for his money, would like to be assured of an economical run. But it will take months to establish assembly lines, and NDHQ cannot yet say just what its requirements will be. But it is sure that facilities for vehicle production are an important part of our preparedness program.

PATTERN

THIS was the pattern followed for aircraft. Canadair tooled up for the production of the F86's on the basis of an order for 100 planes. This has now been trebled, and there's still a chance of orders from other countries. The possibility of foreign orders is also a factor in the motor vehicle program. It is quite possible that the U.S. Government might later on find it convenient to get some of its light and medium vehicles from us. The Canadian forces plan to get their heavier vehicles from the U.S.

Besides this $21 million development program, $15 million of this year's vote is allotted to vehicles. Probably more than half of it will be needed to buy U.S. vehicles for the Army's Special Force.

KOREA OR WHERE?

THE Government will not formally withdraw its commitment of the Special Force to Korea until the operation is completed. Very few people now think it will ever get there, but it can't be "uncommitted" until the fighting stops or General MacArthur definitely says he doesn't want it. A decision about this would make it easier for Canada to accept a new commitment in Europe. But few Governments are in any great hurry to make new commitments; the Government of Louis St. Laurent certainly is not one of them.

RECRUITING HEADACHES

THEY'VE been having some weighty discussions at NDHQ about recruiting (see *The Front Page.*) In terms of mere numbers, all services are so far filling their quotas. The difficulty all face is to get the kind of officers and skilled tradesmen they want. Annual requirement of officers has been put at something over 1,500. The Services want them to be university graduates; Canada's colleges graduate about 6,000 men each year. It's a tall order to get a quarter of them into uniform.

The RCAF is taking back some last war fliers to tide it over, and it could probably get many more. But the accent is on youth and they really want a fresh generation. The RCN has about 3000 men whose engagements expire in the next few months. It is hoping for a high proportion of re-engagements both among them and among the officers. The Army's problems are similar.

Under consideration are a number of new inducements. One would be to commission university students at the end of, say, their third year and let them take their fourth year at the Crown's expense. Another might be to increase the trades pay for technicians without raising the basic rate. But even this might be hard to reconcile with the Government's general anti-inflation policy.

IF THE BEAR COOS

THE forces may have to manage with a lower complement of officers and leave more of the maintenance work to civilian contractors. That would be no worse than what our allies are having to do. But the one thing defence authorities most fear is that the sense of urgency may be lost. As the UN goes on to victory in Korea, and as **Vyshinsky** coos more politely, will the public—and politicians—fall back into complacency? The Services are hoping that they can "put across" **Brooke Claxton's** recent statement: "The long-term danger still remains."

CAPITAL COMMENT

Second Look at Labor Court

"COMPULSORY arbitration" of the wage-hour differences between railway management and 125,000 employees is admittedly a makeshift measure. No one really liked the idea, not even the sponsors of the bill. It was emphasized at the time that it was not to be regarded as established Ottawa policy in similar disputes.

But what is to be the policy? The steps taken at the end of August to terminate the railway strike were described by the Prime Minister as providing a "detour." Senator Farris, advocating a permanent Labor Court (SN, Oct. 10), added: "Every man knows that a detour is a temporary expedient to keep traffic moving until such time as a permanent structure takes its place."

We know about the detour now, but what is to be the permanent structure?

As foundation for his advocacy of a permanent Labor Court to settle such disputes in future, Senator Farris recited eight reasons why he thought the railway strike was not justified at the time. He based some of these reasons on material derived from the report of the Conciliation Board.

Eugene Forsey, Director of Research of The Canadian Congress of Labor, addressed to Senator Farris, a few days after the speech in the Senate, a letter in which he questioned the validity of a number of the extracts from the Conciliation Board's report used by Farris.

Thesis Challenged

Dr. Forsey challenges the Senator's statement that "if wage increases alone had been considered, there would have been no controversy. The railroads would have granted them at once." Says Forsey: "I venture to question the 'at once.' Our unions put in their demands, including a ten-cent wage increase, June 19, 1949. The first time the railways offered *any* wage increase was August 10, 1950."

On Senator Farris's assertion that "we know the companies are not making money on their operations at the present time," Dr. Forsey comments that combined CNR and CPR net revenues for the first seven months of 1950 were $35,785,000 compared with $6,036,000 in 1949. "This does not, of course, necessarily prove that the railways could afford to grant the unions' demands in full; but it does show that the railways' financial position has improved very markedly since demands were presented last year."

The Conciliation Board's estimate of the wages-hours position of railway workers, relative to others in Canada, is also attacked; and some confusion over statistics is laid at the Board's door. Dr. Forsey accepts readily the high opinion expressed by Senator Farris about Mr. Justice Wilson and T. R. Meighen, members of the board. "But a fine judge and a fine lawyer, however conscientious, are not necessarily equipped to handle statistical material," he submits.

"Outstanding Lawyer"?

Forsey's comments on the Donald Gordon personal references are interesting; I wish I had space to quote them. As for the proposal of a permanent Labor Court, he examines the Farris suggestion of "an outstanding lawyer" for chairman. "'Experienced lawyers,' you observe, 'are trained in procedure, in the powers of analysis, and in getting the viewpoints of others.' But they are not trained in industrial relations, or in statistics, and their capacity to 'get the viewpoints' of others' in industrial disputes is not always very evident to us."

"My answer to your proposal," Dr. Forsey sums up, "is to ask you to look back at what I have said about the report of two very experienced and brilliant lawyers. After our experience with this pair, we can hardly be expected to be much impressed by your proposal to deliver us bound hand and foot into the hands of more of the same kind."

It may be that the proposal for a permanent Labor Court is wholly untenable. Or such objections may mean merely that any proposal to set up such an institution would have to be given the most careful examination in advance. Concrete suggestions will be welcome, because this is obviously a problem of the utmost complexity and importance.

I noticed in reading over the Commons debates that Clarence Gillis (CCF, Cape Breton) advocates a national labor board with power to call both parties before it in such disputes. "The board would have semi-judicial powers" he added, "and would see to it that the terms of the national labor code served the interests of the economy of this country." They should have some power to enforce the machinery provided by the national labor code," he added. Some authoritative board of negotiation and conciliation in public utility disputes seems eventually inescapable.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Financing Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Col. E. C. Brown, 44, Officer in Charge of Administration at Western Army Command, Edmonton, is to take over command of the Northwest Highway System with headquarters at Whitehorse. He will be succeeded at Edmonton by **Col. R. M. Bishop,** 38, Director of Staff Duties at Army headquarters, Ottawa.

Dr. Eyjolfur Johnson of Selkirk is the new President of the Manitoba Medical Association.

James R. Riddle, American Consul at Regina, has been transferred to Manchester, England.

Dr. Keith G. R. Wightman, 36, Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Toronto, is now, in addition, Professor in Charge of Therapeutics.

ELECTED

Herbert Anscomb, BC Finance Minister, resigned as Leader of the Province's Progressive Conservative Party but was re-elected 19 hours later. He polled 453 votes against 167 for his only opponent, W. A. C. Bennett, coalition member of the BC Legislature, who accused Mr. Anscomb of "dictator tactics".

Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, VC, MP, is the new President of the BC Progressive Conservative Party.

Gregory Mulholland, Manager of the Provincial Bank of Canada, Summerside, PEI, was elected President of the RCAF Association, Summerside.

RETIREMENTS

Dr. J. B. Munro, 59, BC Deputy Minister of Agriculture will retire next month due to ill health.

Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, will retire at the end of the year after 32 years in Appeal and King's Bench courts.

DEATHS

Duncan O. Bull, 72, internationally known breeder of Jersey cattle and one of the founders of the Royal Winter Fair; in Brampton, Ont. "His death is a great loss to this province," said Agriculture Minister Kennedy. "He was a great farmer and a great Canadian."

Arthur Ernest Moore, 69, Dominion Chairman of the Canadian Legion; in Winnipeg.

Edgar Tappan Adney, artist and an authority on Indian lore; at Woodstock, NB.

George Hainsworth, 55, Kitchener, Ont., athlete; one of big-league hockey's all-time greats, playing mostly with Montreal Canadiens and Toronto Maple Leafs; killed in a head-on collision near Gravenhurst. He was a member of two Stanley Cup teams and won the Vezina Trophy for goalies three times. His record of 22 shutouts in 44 games with only 43 goals scored against him in the season still stands.

Harry B. (Hy) Moyer, 68, well-known Canadian cartoonist (*The Toronto Daily Star, The Evening Telegram, The Globe & Mail, The Hamilton Spectator*), killed in a head-on crash at Grand Island, NY.

W. J. Gardhouse, 70, Director of the Canadian National Exhibition since 1938, active in provincial and municipal affairs in Ontario for over 30 years; in Toronto.

The **Rev. Edward Richard James,** 79, Anglican minister for over 50 years; in Toronto.

Father Vincent Morrison, 66, former Roman Catholic missionary in China; in a traffic accident at Scarboro, Ont.

Henry Jackson, 65, prominent in Indian affairs and a former marathon runner; in Toronto.

Wellington Douglas, 70, ex-Mayor of Perth, Ont., in Perth.

Frederick Macdonald Whittemore, former coach of Argonaut Juniors; in Toronto.

Will they ever strike oil in your back yard?

An exciting thought, isn't it?

But of course you know the odds are hopelessly against your being that lucky. In fact, you don't expect life to hand you even a very small fortune on a platter. *Or do you?*

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Surely you want to help build this kind of future security for yourself and your family. Nearly 5 million Canadian life insurance policyholders are doing it now!

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L-650SN

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 3 Oct. 24, 1950

A Railway Opportunity

WE WONDER if the Government has not missed an excellent opportunity to achieve for Canada one of the greatest long-term economies that could possibly be effected.

It is, we think, pretty generally recognized that no useful purpose is now served by the state of competition which exists between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, and that the only reason why that state continues is that the railway unions are violently opposed to amalgamation on the ground that it would reduce the number of jobs.

It seems to us that the very favorable terms of employment which are now being secured by the non-running trades of the railway workers and will no doubt in due course be extended also to the running trades might well be made conditional on the consent of the unions to amalgamation, with certain safeguarding provisions in favor of persons now in the railway service.

The retirement on a fairly generous pension of all the workers who would be rendered superfluous by amalgamation would prevent any hardship to the existing workers, and would cost the country no more, and possibly a good deal less, than the existing policy of paying them to work at running the two railways competitively. Eventually, as the persons pensioned for this cause died off, the country would begin to reap the benefits of amalgamation.

In the long run there would of course be fewer members in the unions, and therefore less revenue from dues, than if the railways had not been amalgamated; and that would obviously cause no pleasure to the union officials. But whether they could communicate their dissatisfaction to the ordinary members, who would see in the transaction an immediate prospect of many retirements on good pensions and many promotions to fill vacancies, is an interesting question.

The best and easiest way to deal with a burdensome vested interest is to buy it out. We suggest that the vested interest of the trade unions in railway competition might be bought out.

Shortages and Prices

EVERY day's newspaper brings fresh evidence of shortages in some of the crucial supplies needed for both civilian and military production. SN's Business Front, both last week and this, outlined the situation in the most basic commodity of all, steel. Shortages and rising prices are likely to take up more and more of the attention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Wisely, as we think, it has referred economic problems to the already-constituted Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Although the OEEC membership is not the same as that of the North Atlantic Treaty, it does now include delegations from the United States and Canada. Canada was represented at the OEEC Council for the first time when it held a preliminary discussion about the soaring prices of raw materials. Mr. S. D. Pierce, whom the newspapers erroneously persist in calling Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, attended his first meeting as "Canadian delegate to the OEEC". He is now permanently posted in Paris with a small staff and the rank of Ambassador.

It is too early to say what recommendations may come out of the OEEC study. But it is to be hoped that they will not be too long delayed. The rising level of prices is the result of international demand. It cannot be cured by purely national measures either here or elsewhere. If any nation holds the key it is the United States as the biggest buyer. But the basic raw materials are in short supply throughout the world; and if the western allies insist on trying to outbid each other we see no reason why prices should not go on rising.

The Manpower Problem

SO FAR Canada faces no overall shortage of labor, though there may be temporary shortages in certain areas. Taking the country as a whole, the available labor would appear at present to be rather nicely balanced with the needs. The requirements of the armed forces, as announced to this date, would take only some 20,000 men from the productive stream. Compared with a labor force of nearly 5,000,000, this is not an undue burden on the civilian economy. Compared with the military needs it may be a proper immediate goal without being a final one.

But even at this modest level we doubt whether most Canadians have grasped the urgency of the recruiting problem. The armed services say they are just managing to fill their weekly or monthly quotas of recruits. But that is nothing to be complacent about. Modern defence forces need more than what last-war slang called "bodies". They need skilled specialists and carefully selected, educated men for officers. These are the urgent needs of all three services. Upon the intake of these specialists depends the whole recruiting drive. It is futile to be urging the Government to commit Canadian forces overseas unless we also face the problem of how the forces are to be raised. The Government is, no doubt, giving a lot of thought to this; but the general public will have to face it too before it can be solved.

New Idea of Defence

THE effort which the democracies are making to deter aggression through strength requires in Canada a whole new habit of thought about military service. The Canadian tradition, for good and obvious reasons, has been that young men flocked to the colors as soon as war started. Peacetime soldiering has not suggested itself as a natural career for a young man to choose. Now, however, we are not going to be able to meet our minimum defence needs unless the Services can commend themselves to young Canadians as a congenial, useful and honorable *career*.

This will demand a more obvious change in public attitudes than we have yet achieved. And it will have to be a consistent change, not varying from week to week with fluctuations in the tone

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I SEEM TO BE DOING ALL RIGHT— GUESS I CAN LET UP A BIT!
KOREAN STARTER'S GUN
WESTERN WORLD
BUN CULLIS

THIS IS A MARATHON NOT A SPRINT

of Mr. Vyshinsky's public utterances. We need, it seems to us, a new sense of the honor and dignity of wearing the uniform of His Majesty's Canadian forces. We shall never regard our sailors, soldiers and airmen as an elite class of the population. But we should certainly regard them with more open and conscious pride than we do. We should be more ready, in our schools and universities, in the business world and in our private and social dealings, to insist that there is nothing a young man can do more honorable or of greater service to his fellowmen. To stand ready to fight before the fighting starts is, indeed, a much greater service than to join in after the fighting has started. To stand ready, as part of a deterrent force, is actively to reduce the risk of war.

Conscription No Solution

IT IS as well to recognize frankly that these great issues are not yet fully understood in Canada. The general idea of playing our part in collective security is now accepted. Even in Quebec, where the idea runs counter to many deeply-cherished values, the principle of collective deterrence finds relatively little opposition. But it is too easy to accept the general principle without understanding all its implications.

We have heard English-speaking Canadians advocating conscription as though it were a magic formula to solve all ills. But no one who believes in a magic formula has begun to get to grips with this problem. In the United Kingdom the period of compulsory military service has just been increased from 18 months to two years. But that did not save the Government from introducing large pay increases to attract more men into the permanent forces. Canada's primary need, even more than Britain's, is not a large number of semi-trained reserves (useful as those would be if it does come to all-out war), but a highly-trained long service force to join the ranks of deterrence. What we need—and we may as well get used to the word—is a *professional* navy, army and air force. Nothing else will give us the strength that can be consistently maintained for as long as may be necessary to discourage the Russian rulers from aggressive designs.

Until we have established these professional forces in adequate strength, talk about universal military service is inapposite, and may merely conceal the real need. Conscription of itself would not solve our defence problem, even if it were politically feasible. Our solution must come by a more difficult road. The armed services must be made into a more attractive career for a young man. We shall have to take more out of our own pockets to bring the Serviceman's reward nearer to the rewards of civil life. But we suspect that the intangible influences may be the most fundamental. We shall not reach our goal without a much better public appreciation of what the peacetime forces mean to Canada.

Of Canadian Writing

THAT most invaluable of Canadian annuals, to literary people at any rate, the 116-page "Letters in Canada" for 1949, has just come from the UT Press. Its contents have already appeared in two issues of the *UT Quarterly*, but few people have space enough to keep a file of the entire *Quarterly*, and the "Letters" should be kept by everybody interested in the work of Canadian writers. Even yet there are only 15 paper-bound volumes of them. There are no changes this year in the reviewers; E. K. Brown, Claude T. Bissell, Vincent Tovell, A. Brady, W. E. Collin and Watson Kirkconnell all do the same jobs as last year, and of course J. R. MacGillivray is the general editor and over-all inspiration. Mr. Tovell extends his review of the drama to cover all the stage and radio productions of which scripts were available. The others confine themselves to the printed word.

It seems to have been a rather less than brilliant year—a large crop but mostly No. 2 grade, in the language of the wheat statisticians. In poetry the most notable publication was the work of Raymond Knister, who died in 1932. In fiction it was Len Peterson's "Chipmunk." In the drama, a newer field for us, things were a bit better, but still Robertson Davies' little book of plays led by a long margin. In the social sciences the top work is by the Parisian, André Siegfried.

Only Professor Collin, who covers everything in the French language by Canadians, has a really rich time of it. The range of his sympathies, which enables him to deal sympathetically with both the satirical fiction and the religious mysticism which at the moment are the two extremes of Quebec writing, is astonishing. It is evident that French Canada is being profoundly and directly influenced by the writing of postwar France. But the writing of postwar France is the product of an agony, and one can but wonder whether such a product can be assimilated at second hand.

—Globe and Mail

CAN *Worthington get action on civil defence?*

Let's Get On With It

GENERAL F. F. Worthington, federal Coordinator of Civil Defence, says that at present there is almost nothing to coordinate. Sault Ste. Marie, he told a Montreal audience, is now the only Eastern Canada centre with a real civil defence organization. That has brought some hurt rejoinders.

Ontario's Provincial Secretary Welsh, the province's civil defence head, and Toronto's Mayor McCallum say it's Ottawa's fault if Ontario is backward in civil defence; that the municipalities have no budgets for this work and want to know what financial contribution the Government will make, and that Toronto has a plan, drafted by General Churchill Mann, which is being used as a guide by other municipalities.

However, it's one thing to have a plan and another to have a defence organization that will really function in an emergency. The time to provide money and to organize and train volunteer workers is now, not after we have been attacked. Ottawa should give us action.

Words of the Wicked

FICTION and social studies by several Canadian authors rank among the chief sources of the vocabulary listed in Eric Partridge's "A Dictionary of the Underworld (British and American)" (British Book Service, $10.00), and another source, to which acknowledgment is paid by the compiler, is "the leading newspaper in Toronto". We leave it to our daily contemporaries to determine which newspaper it was that helped him in his investigations of the vocabulary of "Crooks, Criminals, Racketeers, Beggars and Tramps", not to mention "Spivs". Arthur Stringer appears almost as often as Damon Runyon; Emily Murphy shows up frequently; Captain Burton Deane of the Mounted Police contributes cant words of the prairies in the 'nineties. It must not be thought, however, that Canada has contributed largely to the vocabulary of crime; it is not a national but a continental vocabulary, and these writers are frequently describing scenes in the United States.

Mr. Partridge is the author of many other books on words, including his admirable "Dictionary of Slang" and a history of the same language. He acknowledges great indebtedness to the "American Thesaurus of Slang" by Berrey and Van Den Bark, but he has added considerably to their list

PASSING SHOW

FUNNY how many people claim an "inalienable democratic right" to advocate a kind of government which will alienate all democratic rights.

The B.C. Tories now know exactly who runs the party, but don't know where he is running it to.

Allies are things one has to take where one can get them, but there were times when the majority of the democratic countries would have felt that there wasn't much to choose between Malan, Tito and Franco.

German prisoners unaccounted for in Russia seems to include 9,717 whose war crimes were grave and several hundred thousand whose graves are their only war crime.

In Saskatchewan you have to have a licence to sell your honey. In other Provinces you have to have a licence to marry her.

The *Toronto Star's* growing affection for Premier Frost, author of the Charitable Foundations Act, would be one of the most unselfish things in Canadian journalism, if it were not that the Act does not take effect for another four years and could still be repealed.

The Associated Countrywomen of the World have decided that movies must not glorify war. This cuts out almost all films based on Bible history.

Citizens of the larger Canadian cities are to be taught "planned dispersal" in case of atomic bomb attack. Those who don't disperse as individuals will be dispersed as atoms.

Lucy says it's a tough world when all the comic strips can find to be comic about is enlisting in the army and buying government bonds.

of words. He tells us that on the American side the present dictionary is incomplete for the years since 1940, so that anybody knowing of a good piece of underworld slang or cant evolved since that date will confer a favor by communicating with the compiler in care of Routledge and Kegan Paul, the English publishers, for the purpose of future editions.

It is to be noted that the book is limited to the special terms which are peculiar to the criminal or anti-social world and the official classes who deal with them; it does not include the slang of sport, college or politics or the cant of various trades. This underground stuff is much less likely to pass into the accepted language than the more respectable kinds of slang; it comes to be understood by those who are not of the underground but continues to be underground language. The exceptions are usually words relating to new types of crime, which are adopted by society because it has to devise new means of protection against them—hijacking, the con game, snow (for cocaine), reefer (marijuana cigarettes), etc.

We regard this as a most valuable addition to our library, but we do not expect it to add greatly to the vocabulary employed in these columns.

Judges on Boards

THAT was a notable service that Mr. Justice Roach performed in declining an appointment to a conciliation board in deference to the resolution of the Bar Association opposing the appointment of judges to such duties. It is possible that this example, along with the resolution, will deter governments from making such appointments in the future.

The work of these boards is an interesting and valuable piece of public service, as well as being fairly remunerative, and we can quite understand the reluctance of some members of the judiciary to decline it when offered. But we do not think any great difficulty will be experienced by governments in finding other classes of persons as well qualified for the task, and we fancy that public opinion, and particularly the opinion of organized labor, will be much better satisfied when that is done.

Go East, Yonge Man

("Mrs. —— —— of Queen St. E., Toronto, sold a customer in her clothing store a topcoat, a gabardine suit, a brilliant yellow tie with a gypsy girl, a shirt, a leather belt and an extra large suitcase. Instead of paying for these goods, the man flourished 'what seemed to be a gun' and disappeared. Mrs. ——— estimated her losses at $49."—News item.)

THAT MAN must utter a shameful lie
Who claims our cost of living is high:
For here in Toronto (on Queen, at least,—
I don't mean the West, I mean the East)
For forty-nine bucks, believe it or not,
A whale of a lot of clothes can be bought.
For forty-nine bucks, past Yonge on Queen,
They'll sell you a suit of gabardine,
A shirt, a belt, a yellow cravat,
An overcoat, too. Imagine that!
Besides, as if these weren't enough,
A large suitcase to carry the stuff.

Such bargains in clothing one cannot ignore.
I'll hie me right now to that Queen Street store.
Forty-nine skins is a lot, but shucks!
I've skimped for years, and I've fifty bucks!
Besides—this struck me as somewhat bizarre,
But must be true,—It was in the Star—
If you are a difficult person to sell
They throw in a gypsy girl as well.

J.E.P.

This Is a Soft-Money Era

Forces Making for Decreased Value of Dollar Are Powerful And the One Possible Check Can No Longer Be Applied

by B. K. Sandwell

IN TERMS of the commodities and services which enter into the cost of living, the Canadian dollar is today worth just about three-fifths of what it was worth in 1936, when it had settled down after the correction of the extravagant inflation of the 'twenties. That is to say, it has lost value to the extent of 40 per cent in 14 years.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

It had exactly the same experience between 1914 and 1928, when the cost of living index rose from about 80 to well over 120 (ignoring the short-lived peak period of 1920, which took the yearly average up to 145, but was due to special and uncorrected conditions which would not now be tolerated). But after the 1914-28 rise there was a complete correction which very rapidly—but at tremendous cost in human misery—reduced the index to less than 100, where it remained until armament preparations against the second world war began to push it up again.

Some people appear to expect the same correction to take place when the present decline in the value of the dollar has run its course. Those who do this are overlooking an essential and vital feature which differentiates the present inflation from its predecessor. The previous inflation was the inflation of a dollar which had, and was universally recognized as having, the quality of being exchangeable for a certain weight of fine gold. That exchangeability was suspended during the high-price period, but it was generally held to be the duty of the sovereign power to restore it as soon as it would be safe to do so, and it was actually restored in Canada in 1926.

No More Guarantee of Gold Value

It is now generally admitted that this resumption of the exchangeability of the dollar and the pound for their old equivalent in gold was a terrible mistake, for the chief reason (among numerous others) that far too large a portion of the world's gold supply was held by the United States, which was incapable of getting it back into international circulation. The depression which began in 1929 speedily put an end to the exchangeability of most currencies other than the American dollar, and eventually compelled the devaluation of even that currency to a much lower gold value.

The difference between the situation after 1928 and the situation today, each date being approximately the fourteenth year of a rapid price rise, is simply this, that today nobody would dream of restoring the free exchangeability of the pound sterling or the Canadian dollar, and undertaking to maintain that exchangeability, at the rate which prevailed in 1936 or at any other rate. Guarantees of convertibility are out; nobody would believe a government which should give such a guarantee today, even if any government could be found sufficiently unwise to do so.

The one effective lever for checking a continuous rise in prices and bringing them down again has therefore been removed. The fiscal and currency policies of governments are no longer based upon the theory that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same amount of gold which he surrendered when he made his loan. They are based upon the theory that full employment must be maintained at all costs; and full employment is incompatible with a condition of deflation and declining prices. It is most easily maintained in a period of slowly but steadily rising prices; and it is about as certain as anything can well be that the policies of governments will, for so long a time as we can predict, be directed towards encouraging slowly but steadily rising prices—or at least towards doing nothing to discourage them, which is just as good, because various non-governmental forces will be exerted in the direction of compelling prices to rise.

The general effect of such a tendency is obviously highly beneficial to the long-term debtor and detrimental to the long-term creditor—and governments are today heavily on the debtor side, and their financing is made easier by the decline in the value of the dollars which they owe. A man who borrowed dollars in 1936 can now pay them back with only 60 per cent of the commodities which he was able to buy with them when he got them; the man who lent them gets only 60 per cent of what he gave. A lender at 3 per cent during this period has practically received no interest whatever, for the decline in the real value of his loan has just about offset his annual receipts.

Many People Are Compulsory Creditors

So far, this condition has not deterred people from lending, but it has to be remembered that most lending is for a short term, and that there are always a great many people who must have their investments in a form which makes them sure of being able to cash them at full *dollar* value whenever they want to, even if that means that they may have deteriorated in *commodity* value. The great bulk of all insurance funds, for example, has to be kept in bonds, because it must be cashable at a minute's notice, and the amount involved is very large; the national Unemployment Insurance Fund alone far exceeds half a billion dollars, and earns interest at considerably less than 3 per cent.

There is therefore not much danger of the price rise being halted by a refusal of lenders to advance dollars because the dollars that they get back will be poorer. And all the other interests involved are operating in the direction of raising prices. Labor and the farmer both insist upon continuously higher prices for their output—man-hours of work and units of animal and vegetable products—and enforce those higher prices by curtailing their efforts when they do not get them. The consumer demands price restrictions on the more necessary goods that he buys, but in the long run prices to the consumer can be kept down only by subsidies paid by the taxpayer, which merely shifts the burden. And the entrepreneur is of course always glad to see the market value of his stock-in-hand marked up.

The short-term creditor, who lends merely because he expects to require cash money shortly, and could get out of the creditor position if he wished, does not need much sympathy. But the long-term creditor who cannot control the sources of his own income is in a most unfortunate position. The annuitant, whether his annuity was paid for in a capital sum or is the reward of long service in industry, is doomed to receive the same number of dollars every year of his life, but of dollars with a constantly decreasing purchasing power, and there is nothing in the world that he can do about it.

—© Karsh, all photos

HEAD PITMAN *Joseph Brady is an American, with Atlas Steels Ltd. since 1931. His job is to guide the huge ladles filled with molten steel to the ingot moulds where he directs the pouring. He is a grandfather who has reared four children, lives in Welland. Away from the gigantic equipment, in his spare time he tills a large vegetable and flower garden.*

HAMMERMAN *Armando Augustino is senior in years and term of service at company. Italian-born, he came to Canada as a youth, married and settled in Welland. He has seven children, two of whom, Louis and Angelo, also work in steel.*

ASSISTANT ROLLER *George Emerson is western-born, has been with plant for 15 years. In his off hours he works with steel in his home workshop where he made the precision tools he holds. He oil-paints and plays the violin.*

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR

FINISHER *John Adonyi has worked with Atlas for 11 years. Hungarian-born, he has a specialized job with stainless steels. Chief pride is his daughter Irene who was born in Welland. He likes to tell people she is a Canadian.*

THE MEN who work with steel are said to be the aristocrats of labor. Certainly this belief—being a combination of pride and workmanship, sense of independence and a high degree of skill—has found eloquent expression in a new gallery of portraits by Karsh. Working with the men of Atlas Steels Ltd., Welland, Ont., the celebrated photographer became convinced that steelmen embody the same virtues that have characterized the world figures whose photographs are in his "Men of Destiny" portfolio.

Of his new portraits Karsh writes: "As I always do before I make a portrait, I studied these men at their work and conversed with them. I was amazed at their skill. Their quiet pride in their work was in every phrase they uttered. They had a joy in working which transcended the . . . pay they receive at the end of each week.

"I found these men conscious of their own worth, aware of the importance of what they did. I found that they were homeowners and in some instances, part time farmers with a love of the land. Of varying national origins, I found them politically mature, devoted to God, their families and their country."

The photographs were taken at the invitation of the steel company and he was given complete freedom to choose his subjects. Working for a full week with a dozen klieg lights, a battery of floods and flashes and his famous white camera, he produced a series that are masterpieces of integration of subject and techniques. No announcement was made of his coming but the workers recognized him from photographs in newspapers and magazines. They gave him their utmost cooperation.

"I tell you," adds Karsh, "these steelworkers are the peers of men who are better known. I say this not in disparagement of the great ones, but in humble recognition of the same qualities of greatness in them."

KARSH *directs models at steel plant. The pictures shown form a part of the series he was making.*

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RADAR: *Continuing war-time improvement was a major scientific victory.*

—Canadian Army

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Canadian Scientists at War—and Now

Today the Nation Is Incomparably Better Equipped Than in 1939 But Basic Educational Factors Demand Greater Attention

by Wallace Goforth

ALBERT EINSTEIN recently remarked that "the whole of science is nothing more than a refinement of everyday thinking." This may be all right for Dr. Einstein's "everyday thinking," but it tends to leave the layman somewhat breathless when he reads even a non-technical summary of what science has done, or is trying to do.

The latest work of Wilfrid Eggleston: "Scientists At War" (Oxford, $3.50), is a model to all those who would interpret, for the average citizen, that strange remote, closely compartmented world of the natural sciences. While the author denies that his book is an official history, its authenticity is unmistakable. It is also more timely in its appearance, and more readable in its content, than the usual official histories.

WALLACE GOFORTH

In these days when a new emergency looms large on everyone's horizon, it is well for us to take stock of Canada's scientific resources; to look again at some of the bottlenecks and obstacles that occurred under the feverish tempo of war, and which—human nature being what it is—may even occur again, with more disastrous results, in the days ahead.

If Eggleston falters at all, perhaps it is in leaving too much "between the lines" for the average reader, and in not tracing through—from the sources of pure research to the battleline itself—some of the simpler, more dramatic examples of science at war.

The imposing final total of Canada's contributions during World War II, in research projects carried forward and through, as well as in the production of precision instruments and munitions of war, tends to overshadow the muddling, the frustrating delays and the downright futility which marked so much of our military and technical mobilization in 1939-1941.

Most of the conditions which brought about the dangerously wasted effort of those first two war years are no longer present today. On the scientific side, Canada is incomparably better equipped in 1950 to fight a new war, than she was in 1939.

Whatever we may now lack in combat-ready formations of ships, troops and aircraft, the whole scientific community in Canada is geared and ready to serve our defence needs as never before. Moreover, it is not neglecting the vital peacetime requirements of pure research, of well-equipped post-graduate schools, and of applications to industry and public health.

The Canadian Armed Service staffs of eleven years ago (with a few outstanding exceptions like Gen. A. G. L. MacNaughton) were largely ignorant of the resources, skills and military potential of the physical sciences. They were wholly unable to state their real requirements, even in broad terms, to the research authorities. They looked—for the most part—with some suspicion at the "long-haired" fraternity of physicists, chemists, mathematicians and biologists who sought to help them. Officers with scientific and technical training were usually rated well below their proper status, and their advice — when offered—was frequently ignored.

The fault which lay heavily on the military side, also applied to most of the civil government officials, who were then remotely isolated from both military strategy and the natural sciences.

The breaking of this log-jam came from an unexpected source. A group of private Canadian businessmen, in the spring of 1940, put up a fund of some $1,300,000—with no strings attached—and offered it to the National Research Council through the then Deputy Minister for Air, James S. Duncan.

The Early Seed Blossoms

This "Santa Claus Fund" was renamed the Sir Frederick Banting Fund, after that great scientist's untimely death in July, 1941. Nearly every field of wartime research, on which Canadian scientists were engaged, blossomed from this early seed.

The Institute of Aviation Medicine at Toronto; the great experimental stations and laboratories on chemical and biological warfare that flowered under the directing genius of Otto Maass of McGill, and helped materially to win the final battles on the Rhine; the intricate development of new principles and designs in radar, with which the name of Brigadier F. C. Wallace was so closely associated both in research and in production; the evolution of the proximity fuse; the whole atomic energy project, where Canada's contribution was second only to that of the United States; these and many other enduring triumphs of Canadian science and industry grew out of the early seed of the Banting Fund.

Wilfrid Eggleston's cool, well-documented story brushes lightly over the initial growing pains of Canadian science at war. He rightly gives highest marks to the patient, clear-sighted, persuasive leadership of President C. J. Mackenzie of the National Research Council. It was Dr. Mackenzie who did more than anyone to fight through the initial confusion and to establish the final framework of Canadian wartime science on a level of relative equality, and full partnership, with its opposite numbers in Britain and the United States.

Scholars and Administrators

Canada was unusually fortunate, during the crucial decade of 1940-49, in having several scientists of the highest personal attainments, who also possessed a flair for administration. Some are mentioned only briefly, if at all, in the Eggleston narrative. E. W. R. Steacie, now Vice-President of the National Research Council, performed a triple service with self-effacing anonymity. He did more than anyone to keep alive the flame of pure, fundamental research in our universities and research institutions, realizing that this scientific capital must never be depleted, and must always be renewed.

Another name not mentioned by Eggleston is that of Dr. (then Colonel) Reg Sawyer, a physical chemist of high standing. It is Sawyer who provided the all-important scientific link between chemical research in Canada and the operations of First Canadian Army in the field. His leading part in the use of smoke and flame, for the final battles in Germany, was the practical pay-off of a long unbroken chain of devoted research that extended back into the laboratories of a dozen Canadian universities.

Canadian science on the medical front is properly given a very special niche in Eggleston's history. It involved so many intricate specialties, valuable discoveries and life-saving results that the 40 pages devoted to this single phase in "Scientists at War" could well be expanded into several condensed volumes.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

Hunters With Holes in Their Heads

by Kimball McIlroy

WILL you be mistaken for a moose this fall? Many hunters will. The experience, in addition to being unflattering, is always dangerous and frequently fatal. Yet it is only one of the preventable hunting *contretemps* which in 1948, the last year for which figures are available, contributed to an impressive total of 182 firearm fatalities across Canada.

Hunting can and should be as safe a pastime as backgammon. Modern guns simply are not subject to mechanical failure. The trouble lies with the hunter.

It wouldn't be so bad if all accidental hunting deaths were, in point of fact, accidental. They aren't. A goodly number of hunters will be shot dead during the next month or so by friends, or strangers, who drew a careful bead on them and then pulled the trigger. What goes on in the mind of such a shooter is quite obvious. He sees something moving in the bushes. Despite the fact that in most hunting areas the hunters outnumber the hunted, the thing moving must be some species of game. So . . . shoot first and check up later. Or let the coroner do so. That's what he's paid for.

Even where the man with the gun has not actually aimed at anything in particular, many "accidents" aren't accidents at all. Our foolish friend has returned to camp. He knows guns should not be left lying around loaded. So he empties the magazine. To prove that the gun is now empty, he pulls the trigger. In a crowded cabin, this is guaranteed to be exciting . . . and lethal.

FAR-SIGHTED firearms manufacturers long ago hit upon the notion of putting a trigger-guard on their products. The idea was that only a forefinger could thus pull the trigger. This is fine in theory. In practice, triggers have been and will be pulled by curious or playful animals, wire fences, bits of clothing, and even gravity. The relative seriousness of what ensues is wholly dependent upon what happens to be in front of the muzzle at the time.

The two rules for safety in handling firearms have been repeated so often that nobody pays much attention to them any more. The first is that a gun is always loaded. The difficulty here is that some jackass always wants to make absolutely certain of the fact, and does.

The second rule is that you should never point a gun at anything that you don't want to kill, whether the gun is loaded or not. This is just fine providing that the hunter *doesn't* want to kill that large moose in the bushes over there, which, far from being a moose, is actually a man named Smithers, 42 years of age, married, and the owner of a prosperous hardware business in Sudbury.

—All Photos by Gilbert Milne

TOO BAD: *Hunter nearest camera, who is shooting from a canoe the right way, will probably get wet too. Eager type, who shoots standing up, is likely to lose his balance when his gun recoils and upset the boat.*

SUICIDE? *Mortician's friend,* left, *stands a good chance of collecting both barrels amidships. Surviving somehow, he does it correctly,* right, *breaking gun so it can't be accidentally fired if he should fall.*

ESSENTIALS? *One of these items is best left at camp. Liquor and guns make poor travelling mates.*

BEGGING FOR IT: *Animals know little about guns. A paw could leave the dog without a master.*

WHAT *happened to poor old Ed? He stood before the barrel while careless friends loaded the gun.*

—NFB

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Most of the conditions which brought about the dangerously wasted effort of those first two war years are no longer present today. On the scientific side, Canada is incomparably better equipped in 1950 to fight a new war, than she was in 1939.

Whatever we may now lack in combat-ready formations of ships, troops and aircraft, the whole scientific community in Canada is geared and ready to serve our defence needs as never before. Moreover, it is not neglecting the vital peacetime requirements of pure research, of well-equipped post-graduate schools, and of applications to industry and public health.

The Canadian Armed Service staffs of eleven years ago (with a few outstanding exceptions like Gen. A. G. L. MacNaughton) were largely ignorant of the resources, skills and military potential of the physical sciences. They were wholly unable to state their real requirements, even in broad terms, to the research authorities. They looked—for the most part—with some suspicion at the "long-haired" fraternity of physicists, chemists, mathematicians and biologists who sought to help them. Officers with scientific and technical training were usually rated well below their proper status, and their advice — when offered—was frequently ignored.

The fault which lay heavily on the military side, also applied to most of the civil government officials, who were then remotely isolated from both military strategy and the natural sciences.

The breaking of this log-jam came from an unexpected source. A group of private Canadian businessmen, in the spring of 1940, put up a fund of some $1,300,000—with no strings attached—and offered it to the National Research Council through the then Deputy Minister for Air, James S. Duncan.

The Early Seed Blossoms

This "Santa Claus Fund" was renamed the Sir Frederick Banting Fund, after that great scientist's untimely death in July, 1941. Nearly every field of wartime research, on which Canadian scientists were engaged, blossomed from this early seed.

The Institute of Aviation Medicine at Toronto; the great experimental stations and laboratories on chemical and biological warfare that flowered under the directing genius of Otto Maass of McGill, and helped materially to win the final battles on the Rhine; the intricate development of new principles and designs in radar, with which the name of Brigadier F. C. Wallace was so closely associated both in research and in production; the evolution of the proximity fuse; the whole atomic energy project, where Canada's contribution was second only to that of the United States; these and many other enduring triumphs of Canadian science and industry grew out of the early seed of the Banting Fund.

Wilfrid Eggleston's cool, well-documented story brushes lightly over the initial growing pains of Canadian science at war. He rightly gives highest marks to the patient, clear-sighted, persuasive leadership of President C. J. Mackenzie of the National Research Council. It was Dr. Mackenzie who did more than anyone to fight through the initial confusion and to establish the final framework of Canadian wartime science on a level of relative equality, and full partnership, with its opposite numbers in Britain and the United States.

Scholars and Administrators

Canada was unusually fortunate, during the crucial decade of 1940-49, in having several scientists of the highest personal attainments, who also possessed a flair for administration. Some are mentioned only briefly, if at all, in the Eggleston narrative. E. W. R. Steacie, now Vice-President of the National Research Council, performed a triple service with self-effacing anonymity. He did more than anyone to keep alive the flame of pure, fundamental research in our universities and research institutions, realizing that this scientific capital must never be depleted, and must always be renewed.

Another name not mentioned by Eggleston is that of Dr. (then Colonel) Reg Sawyer, a physical chemist of high standing. It is Sawyer who provided the all-important scientific link between chemical research in Canada and the operations of First Canadian Army in the field. His leading part in the use of smoke and flame, for the final battles in Germany, was the practical pay-off of a long unbroken chain of devoted research that extended back into the laboratories of a dozen Canadian universities.

Canadian science on the medical front is properly given a very special niche in Eggleston's history. It involved so many intricate specialties, valuable discoveries and life-saving results that the 40 pages devoted to this single phase in "Scientists at War" could well be expanded into several condensed volumes.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

Hunters With Holes in Their Heads

by Kimball McIlroy

WILL you be mistaken for a moose this fall? Many hunters will. The experience, in addition to being unflattering, is always dangerous and frequently fatal. Yet it is only one of the preventable hunting *contretemps* which in 1948, the last year for which figures are available, contributed to an impressive total of 182 firearm fatalities across Canada.

Hunting can and should be as safe a pastime as backgammon. Modern guns simply are not subject to mechanical failure. The trouble lies with the hunter.

It wouldn't be so bad if all accidental hunting deaths were, in point of fact, accidental. They aren't. A goodly number of hunters will be shot dead during the next month or so by friends, or strangers, who drew a careful bead on them and then pulled the trigger. What goes on in the mind of such a shooter is quite obvious. He sees something moving in the bushes. Despite the fact that in most hunting areas the hunters outnumber the hunted, the thing moving must be some species of game. So . . . shoot first and check up later. Or let the coroner do so. That's what he's paid for.

Even where the man with the gun has not actually aimed at anything in particular, many "accidents" aren't accidents at all. Our foolish friend has returned to camp. He knows guns should not be left lying around loaded. So he empties the magazine. To prove that the gun is now empty, he pulls the trigger. In a crowded cabin, this is guaranteed to be exciting . . . and lethal.

FAR-SIGHTED firearms manufacturers long ago hit upon the notion of putting a trigger-guard on their products. The idea was that only a forefinger could thus pull the trigger. This is fine in theory. In practice, triggers have been and will be pulled by curious or playful animals, wire fences, bits of clothing, and even gravity. The relative seriousness of what ensues is wholly dependent upon what happens to be in front of the muzzle at the time.

The two rules for safety in handling firearms have been repeated so often that nobody pays much attention to them any more. The first is that a gun is always loaded. The difficulty here is that some jackass always wants to make absolutely certain of the fact, and does.

The second rule is that you should never point a gun at anything that you don't want to kill, whether the gun is loaded or not. This is just fine providing that the hunter *doesn't* want to kill that large moose in the bushes over there, which, far from being a moose, is actually a man named Smithers, 42 years of age, married, and the owner of a prosperous hardware business in Sudbury.

—All Photos by Gilbert Milne

TOO BAD: *Hunter nearest camera, who is shooting from a canoe the right way, will probably get wet too. Eager type, who shoots standing up, is likely to lose his balance when his gun recoils and upset the boat.*

SUICIDE? *Mortician's friend,* left, *stands a good chance of collecting both barrels amidships. Surviving somehow, he does it correctly,* right, *breaking gun so it can't be accidentally fired if he should fall.*

ESSENTIALS? *One of these items is best left at camp. Liquor and guns make poor travelling mates.*

BEGGING FOR IT: *Animals know little about guns. A paw could leave the dog without a master.*

WHAT *happened to poor old Ed? He stood before the barrel while careless friends loaded the gun.*

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Ireland and the Atlantic Pact

Problem of Partition Now Becomes International As Eire Remains Weak Link in Defence

by Shevawn Lynam

AT THE recent conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the first held in Dublin, a plea was made for the revision of treaties between states of unequal strength. This lent weight to the Irish argument that the Partition of Ireland (into Eire and Northern Ireland) is the result of a treaty imposed by Britain upon a subject people. Few Irishmen lose much sleep over the problem; but for the politicians it is the burning question; and for Europe it has become a pawn in the Atlantic defence system since Eire will not join the Atlantic Pact so long as the present partition exists.

It is primarily a parliamentary question. In 1920, one-sixth of Ireland was separated from the rest. This was done in deference to the objections to Home Rule raised, largely, by Protestants concentrating in one area; these formed the Unionist Party. The boundary is probably unique in that it was established with a conscious view to the representation it would produce in the new Parliament.

The nine counties which form the province of Ulster would, according to Unionist statesmen of the time, have resulted in a Nationalist majority. It was, therefore, for the acknowledged purpose of assuring a Unionist parliamentary majority that three counties were omitted from what is now Northern Ireland. Dail Eireann (the Eire Parliament) in 1925, ratified the boundary agreement, and, in the British view, the Irish now cannot legally repudiate their signature.

On Opting Out

In Irish eyes, however, the British had created a precedent. They had accorded self-determination to a minority which refused to accept the decision of the majority on Home Rule. Now, of the Six Counties under the North of Ireland Government in which the Unionists have an all-over majority, there are four and a half which have a Nationalist majority; namely, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, Derry and southern Down. Eire politicians do not feel they can be reasonably criticized if they now invoke the principle which enabled the Unionists to opt out of the southern state, and they therefore ask that the Nationalists be likewise permitted to opt out of the Northern state.

Whether the remaining one and a half counties of Northern Ireland would suffice as a base for Britain is another question. It was, undoubtedly, for considerations of defence that the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, withheld from the Northern Parliament the right to determine its relations with the South. But, since the Unionist Party have remained in undisputed supremacy in Northern Ireland for thirty years, the Ireland Act, 1949, bestowed upon them this latter privilege hitherto reserved for Westminster. Not even a part of Northern

—Kenneth Roberts

A PAWN *in Atlantic defence?*

Ireland, it stated, can secede from the United Kingdom without the consent of the Stormont (Northern Ireland) Parliament. This makes the composition of that parliament of vital concern to four and a half Nationalist counties wishing to secede.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, unfortunately, diminishes its own effectiveness by its catholicity. It welcomes equally members of freely elected parliaments and those from nominated assemblies; it is not concerned with electoral systems. Yet, flagrant flaws in these have provided the totalitarian regimes with their most valid arguments against democracy. This tolerance is regrettable today when there is an increasing tendency to create parliaments which by any other name would not even smell of representative government.

In Dublin a more orthodoxly parliamentary assembly might have been invited to set up a commission to investigate the Northern Ireland electoral system. It is upon this system that the whole Partition issue turns. If the 30,196 Nationalists of Fermanagh have only one seat in Parliament while the 24,375 Unionists have two, there must be reasons for this discrepancy which are not plain to anyone acquainted with accepted principles of representation.

EIRE'S COSTELLO: *Won't play.*

A Change of Heart?

Though this is the kernel of the problem, Mr. De Valera (former Eire Prime Minister, now leader of chief opposition party, Fianna Fail) still relies largely upon a change of heart among the Unionists, though they have rejected Mr. MacBride's (Minister for External Affairs) proposal for a Hibernian Confederation. The advocates of a solution by force are few, and the battle is confined to propaganda, occasional demonstrations and a search for a constitutional settlement. A section of the Anti-Partition Association proposes the creation of an all-Ireland Parliament in the Mansion House (Dublin), much as the Irish deputies after the 1918 election created the first Dail there rather than sit at Westminster. It would be called the Ard Dail — the High Parliament — and would claim to maintain the continuity of the first Dail interrupted by the Civil War.

Hope, in extra-national agencies, of arbitration is, on the whole, strong. If the Powers represented in the Council of Europe at Strasbourg are to guarantee the right to elect parliaments in their national territories, it will be necessary, if the clause is to have meaning, to guarantee simultaneously the exclusion of certain electoral practices. This would ultimately result in a differently constituted parliament in Northern Ireland, and that would be the most important step towards the ending of a deadlock in which relatively good tempers will become dangerously frayed.

If all this did happen and resulted in the abolition of partition, the rest of Western Europe would expect Eire to sign the Atlantic Pact. But in that Europe might be disappointed, for, while it has been declared that Eire cannot sign while Ireland is divided, nobody guarantees that a united Ireland would do so.

Behind all this, Ireland's real life—that on the land—moves forward, absorbing more than half the total working population. Time has shown that the acre you own is worth the two you once rented. The "gintry" have gone. The Big House has gone. Much patronage and gracious living has gone with them; but their good acres remain. In a country dominated for centuries by land-hunger, the parcelling out of the big estates has been one of the most stabilizing events in her history.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

New Brunswick:

FIRE PATROL

"STOP that fire!"

Two farmers burning grass in Gloucester County, NB, were startled to hear this command boom out of the sky—especially as they live in an area of NB where "flying saucers" were reported seen by hundreds of residents not long ago.

But the order didn't come from a Martian or any other strange creature — it came from the electronic amplifier of a New Brunswick Forest Service patrol plane which was ranging over two major timberland blazes ravaging nearby districts.

The forest service has discovered that the sky voice is a handy device for its patrol craft—not only in warning people who are burning brush in hazardous weather, but also in giving instructions to ground crews, who are trying to find fires in wooded country which has numerous criss-crossing roads and trails. New Brunswick's float-equipped aircraft, which roam the forest regions constantly in the danger seasons, supplement the network of lookout towers whose vision is sometimes impaired by drifting smoke or land fog.

In 1948 and 1949 forest fire damage was kept to the annual unprecedented low loss of $12,000. This year the figure will be much higher, principally because of last week's conflagrations in the very dry North Shore district. Nevertheless, with any luck, dollar loss will turn out to be much less than NB suffered in average years before its fire-detection-and-fighting service was modernized and expanded.

Ontario:

SCANDALIZED

SOMEWHAT annoyed at those who continue to point scornfully at the sins of Windsor, The Windsor *Star* let loose a blast at Toronto.

"Toronto newspapers, which have a predilection for scenting sin in other sectors and ignoring what goes on in their own precincts, are after Windsor again," asserted the *Star* editorially.

"They have sent skilled scandal seekers, equipped with magnifying glasses, to this city. They are spreading throughout the province stories about what they find, or think they find.

"These muck-rakers are collecting all the old data such as the Josef Assef case, mentioning names such as Howard Kerr and Pete Licavoli (all of which is stale news in Windsor). They are merging these with statements from unidentified sources to create all sorts of innuendoes and implications."

Windsor should be given credit for a determination to clean up its nasty mess. "It should not be made the victim of scandal stories designed to satiate readers with sensationalism," declares The Windsor *Star*.

British Columbia:

"CROWNER'S QUEST"

A VANCOUVER coroner's jury, annoyed by a series of deaths over the months in the police cells, appealed to Attorney-General Gordon Wismer to do something. It complained in a verdict in the death of a man removed from the cells to hospital. In the past, previous juries had asked for better medical examination of drunks.

Said this new jury: not only are the recommendations ignored but [we] "are treated publicly by the police commission with such remarks as would indicate that the coroner's court jurymen have not enough intelligence to appreciate the difficulties of that august body." In Victoria, Mr. Wismer said he'd look into it.

■ An embarrassed city council learned: the owner of an "untidy and unkempt" home in "a disgraceful condition" in the city's east end is a city employee—a garbage collector. Council talked about it, didn't know what to do — put over the case to get an idea.

■ Rev. Matthew Stevenson came from Dunoon, Scotland, to take the pulpit at Vancouver's Ryerson United Church. But not until the good members made sure they would be able to understand a Scot's accent. Mr. Stevenson was required to record a sermon, send along the recording for critical listening. The verdict: the minister could be understood. He arrived with his wife and two children.

—International

CANADA ABROAD: *The Hon. L. Dana Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, addresses the United Nations conference on tariffs and trade at Torquay, England. Some 39 nations, doing four-fifths of the world's trade, are taking part in the largest world trade bargaining assembly ever held.*

—CP

CANADA ABROAD: *Dr. Hugh Keenleyside* (left) *former Canadian Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources and newly appointed Director General of the UN Technical Assistance Administration, is congratulated by Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the UN. David A. K. Owen* (centre), *Assistant Secretary General in charge of economic affairs, had administered the technical assistance program.*

Manitoba:

DISPERSAL

OCTOBER this year marked the 75th anniversary of the arrival in Manitoba of the first Icelandic permanent settlers.

On Oct. 11, 1875, a small band of a group of 285 Icelandic people settled in Winnipeg. The rest continued their journey to the present site of Gimli, on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, where on Oct. 21 they began the formation of an exclusively Icelandic settlement.

Today the descendants of the original settlers are to be found in every province of Canada and every state of the American union. The Icelanders are one of the smallest ethnic groups in Canada numbering perhaps some 25,000.

Alberta:

CIVIC CANKER

THE "hot potato" for the civic election in Edmonton on Nov. 1 will be the $28 million Detwiler city centre scheme. This will take the place of the mayoralty campaign as last year, Edmonton installed the two-year mayorality tenure. Of course there will be the aldermanic and school board contests.

Since early this year, the city has been in a dither over the city centre scheme, sponsored by the First New Amsterdam Corporation of New York City under a proposed 69-year agreement. This was attacked on the grounds of its long term tax concessions, defended on the basis that it would yield large returns to the city from property now providing only $28,000 in revenue annually.

The plan provides for a city auditorium, parking space, shopping centre and other features. Ownership of the property, comprising four blocks, would be retained by the city.

The city council by a six-to-four vote referred the agreement to the public utilities commission for approval. This was rejected by the two-member board on a split decision.

Council then decided to pass the ball to the burgesses. To win, the agreement must get a two-thirds majority of the ratepayers.

By long odds, the controversial agreement will be the primary target of the campaign.

POOR RELATIONS

ALBERTA'S Provincial Government doesn't have to worry particularly about where its next million dollars is coming from; the only question is the size of the budget surplus in any given year. But for the province's towns and cities, it is a different story.

Calgary and Edmonton, in particular, are beginning to find the going hard. Rapid expansion of both cities has meant heavy new capital spending at a time when construction costs are at an all-time high. The booming birthrate of the last few years has meant new schools and higher school operating costs. As a result, Calgary's municipal tax rate this year, for example, is 58½ mills, and further boosts seem inevitable.

The trouble, as the municipalities see it, is that the Provincial Government is altogether too niggardly with its grants. Only about one-tenth of Calgary's school operating costs come from provincial revenues, and none of the cost of new building.

Calgary's city comptroller, E. A. Hookway, got to brooding over the

not gone with the wind

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"Leaves," mused Jim, "remind me of money. You think you have a bit piled up, and . . . whoosh! gone with the wind!"

"Oh, I don't know," said Eddie, "I figure there's three angles to successful saving. First, tuck it away where it's available for real emergencies, but not just lying ready to spend at the slightest whim. Second, force yourself to save regularly, and third, and most important, invest where you have confidence."

"Insurance," he continued, "is the logical answer. And for my money, Canada Life is the Company."

"Why Canada Life?"

"Confidence," replied Eddie. "You can't beat 'em. They have a reputation for sound financing that's been growing for 102 years!"

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problem, and the result of his cogitations was an exhaustive analysis of Calgary's financial position and prospects for the future. His conclusion: while the city's financial state is undoubtedly sound at the moment—and sounder, probably, than ever before—the high cost of urgent new capital projects like waterworks extensions, a sewage disposal plant and garbage incinerator is bound to land the city heavily in long-term debt.

The load on the property owner was already so heavy, he said, that some other means of financing must be found. He suggested that the province be urged to enact a province-wide sales tax, to be collected, and spent, by the municipalities. This, he argued, would make non-property owners direct contributors to civic finances and spread municipal burdens more equitably over the shoulders of the whole public.

Reaction to this proposal was mixed, and the Union of Alberta Municipalities, which met for its annual convention a few days later, carefully avoided passing a resolution which would have put municipal administrations on record as favoring anything so unpopular as a sales tax. (Under Alberta law, municipalities are not at present empowered by their charters to levy a sales tax; enabling legislation would have to be enacted by the Provincial Legislature.) Instead, they agreed only to urge the Government either to hand out bigger grants or devise new forms of taxation for municipal needs.

The Government, meanwhile, was saying nothing.

Newfoundland:

BLOWING UP

WHEN a Member of Parliament commits political suicide it is always news. The other day one Member of the preponderantly Liberal Government of Newfoundland did just that.

He is Sam Drover, Member of the House of Assembly for the northern district of White Bay (population 10,000). After a tour of his district,

GETS CNR POST: *Royd Beamish, Canadian newspaper man who has been press liaison officer with the Bank of Canada for the last two years, has been appointed assistant director of public relations for the Canadian National Railways, headquarters Montreal.*

PLANNERS: *W. Harold Clark* (left) *of Toronto, re-elected president of the Community Planning Association of Canada, talks things over with vice-president Eric Thrift, director of the Winnipeg Metropolitan Planning Board. The Association has just held its fourth annual meeting in Ottawa.*

which is one of the largest and with a scattered population, he arrived in St. John's fighting mad. None of the promises made to his constituents, he said, had been carried out.

Over night he was out of favor with his Liberal colleagues and with Premier Smallwood who dismissed him from the Government and the Liberal Party.

Said Smallwood: "The interests of White Bay, which has always been very strongly Liberal, will be well fostered by the Liberal Government even though its representative in the House of Assembly is no longer a member of the Liberal Party."

In the meantime the Drover case is the chief topic of Opposition conversation, while Premier Smallwood and two of his ministers are visiting Germany (*see Page 25*). "Join the cabinet and see the world," is a favorite phrase.

Nova Scotia:

NAMESAKES

FALMOUTH, Nova Scotia, a picturesque and fertile village on the fringe of the famous Annapolis Valley, was host last week to the Mayor and Mayoress of an English town which bears the same name.

On a goodwill tour of Canada, the United States and West Indies, Mayor Albert V. Baker, of Falmouth, England, and his pretty 23-year-old niece, Miss Betty Forsythe, the Mayoress, were officially greeted at the Nova Scotia village on their first stop which will cover 11 Falmouths and Truros on this continent.

At Truro, Nova Scotia, Mayor Baker told members of the Rotary Club that contrary to belief, Britain is not riddled with Communism.

The people of his country, he said, are "above all else, British first, with politics taking a second place."

Following his Nova Scotia visit, Mayor Baker and the Mayoress left for Portland. From there they visited Falmouth, Maine, and Falmouth, Mass.

WORLD AFFAIRS

NO! NO! AND AGAIN, NO!

French Caution on German Re-Armament Is Based on Solid Core of Distrust

by Willson Woodside

Paris.

PARIS-PRESSE, an independent, non-Communist daily, has launched itself with some temerity onto the sea of French distrust of Germany. It began with an editorial, the day I arrived, calling on the good sense of Frenchmen to recognize that Germany cannot remain forever a deadweight in Western defence.

WILLSON WOODSIDE

"It is abnormal for 48 million West Germans to be protected by Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans. Denying the Germans military service must we take their place, pay more taxes, and force our own youth to contribute two years of military service?"

The answers were not long in coming in, and now the paper has begun to print them, almost a full page a day in fine type. As I write, only the flat "No's" have appeared. The paper declares that they represent only 23 per cent of all the replies, but since they display a hard core of French sentiment with which the politicians are going to deal very carefully, it is well worth while reading.

The "Yes, but's" and the unqualified "Yes'es", which are to follow, may indicate the Government's line of slow retreat from its present position. For it is accepted in the leading paper *le Monde* that German participation in some form or another in Western defence will have to be concurred in, and the best France can do is make sure that it isn't carried out precipitately and without safeguards.

How Vets See It

The "No's" come, significantly, in the greater part from veterans of the First World War. They point out forcibly the lessons of how Germany was allowed to rearm last time and warn that everything can still be saved, if we see clearly this time. They have very little to say about the Soviet danger, save for one writer who declares that it is the disciplined German who represents the most immediate danger to the undisciplined French—as great a danger as Communism.

The theme of many of the letters is a familiar one: "Germany hasn't changed, and never will change." There are repeated warnings of the "German mentality", which we still don't understand. "The Germans will always choose the stronger side; anyone who assumes that they will march unquestioningly with us is greatly mistaken."

To bring this warning up to date, there are cautions that Stalin can promise the Germans the reunification of their country and the return of their territories lost to Poland. He could thus buy Germany's services as his "gendarme in Central Europe."

There is a reminder by one who saw the fanaticism of the Hitler Youth in their heyday that these youth are now the young men of Germany and nurse a spirit of revenge. And there is the impassioned cry: "Can we ask our sons to fight as allies alongside those who tortured their fathers?"

The most that any of these writers will concede is that formations of Rhinelanders might be raised, but not Prussians; and that the risk of raising German contingents can only be taken after suficiently strong non-German forces are in existence.

The latter argument is one of the three legs of the stool on which the French Government is balancing itself at present. If one must raise German contingents, they argue — and from a pure manpower basis they can hardly deny it outright—it is only basic common sense to first build a strong Western European defence force to fit the Germans into securely. Otherwise you run the risk that they will use their new power to bargain between East and West and gain increasing freedom of action.

The second French argument strongly supports the first: since there are not at present enough arms to go round, why should some be put into the hands of Germans when Frenchmen, Belgians and Netherlanders are waiting for them? Having agreed to raise fifteen new divisions (within three years) the French feel they are in a strong position here.

The third argument takes the broadest view of the whole situation of Western Europe, and presents the French at their best. They have brought out the Schuman Plan for tying together the basic industries of Western Europe—and inevitably finances too—so that it would be virtually impossible for France and Germany to make war on each other. In spite of the fact that they have received no encouragement from Britain, they are going ahead with this plan and it is considered to be within only a few weeks of signature.

—Miller

PREMIER: *Réné Pleven has tightened up the Defence Department.*

—Miller

BAZOOKA: *French infantry pin hopes on powerful anti-tank weapon. The new French 50-ton tank is commonly believed to excel the American "Patton."*

Economic Job First

Surely it is wiser, a Foreign Office spokesman put it to me, to get this integration of economies under way first, and then base on it the rearmament of all of Western Europe, Germany included? Once Germany had accepted the integration of her basic industries with those of other Western European countries, her only interest would be to defend this order, and she might be counted on to defend it loyally.

But if Germany sees the chance of regaining independent military strength, she may cool off on the Schuman Plan, he predicted. And sure enough, three days later a news item noted that the signing of the plan now seemed to be more remote, as the Germans made new conditions.

It may well be objected to the French view that all American proposals have clearly stated that German formations would be "integrated" in a Western European Army, to include British and Americans, and from Mr. St. Laurent's statements, apparently Canadians too. The French ask: Where is there any plan for such integration?

The nearest they have seen to such a plan is the proposal in American military circles to raise German formations in divisional strength—10 divisions is the common figure. At present French official circles appear prepared only to accept German regiments, brigaded with American and other troops of the Western Army.

Certainly the division is the more practical military formation. *Le Monde* asks, however, what is to prevent the 10 German major-generals and 20 brigadier-generals from forming a clandestine German General Staff and High Command. At the very least it envisages that the Germans, by working together privately in this way, may gain undue influence with the Western C-in-C.

The French are not unconscious of the fact that their own military prestige stands at probably the lowest point in decades, while the Germans are widely regarded as leaders in military science.

(There is a bright side to the latter observation, which needs noting: the utter French defeat in 1940 was probably due more to faulty military doctrine and inadequate arms than to lack of will-to-fight among the troops. As one young French officer has told me, he just felt silly in 1940, facing German armored cars on his horse, with a carbine for defence; and his troops had no chance without anti-tank weapons and techniques. Later the French divisions of 1944, properly armed and trained, acquitted themselves well.)

No Fever

Those on the other side of the Atlantic may feel that the French objections to "getting on" with the inclusion of German troops in the strongest possible Western defence take little account of the urgency of the situation. They would be right in that, to a great degree. There isn't at all the same rearmament fever and hurry over here which one felt in the United States a fortnight ago.

I have not seen a single report or discussion of American rearmament efforts in the press while I have been here. And the general answer which I get from Frenchmen on the probability of war is that it has become much less likely. There may be something of the Korean victory in that—Korea gets steady front-page play here—but there is also wishful thinking. If it is hard enough in America to actually think of another war, it

is almost unbearable to a Frenchman.

This wouldn't be a proper account if it didn't add that in Premier Pleven, Foreign Minister Schuman and Defence Minister Moch we are dealing with earnest, honest and capable leaders. Pleven is considered to have done a good job in the Defence Ministry, and his successor Jules Moch is doing better.

It shouldn't be forgotten that while the United States, with her far greater resources, has been fighting for three and a half months in Korea, France has had half of her regular army fighting what she considers essentially the same war in Indo-China, for three and a half years, against Viet Minh.

Crisis in Indo-China

It is a war that no one here likes, especially in view of last week's serious reverses. There is difficulty in parliament every time credits have to be voted for it. But in many discussions, no one has declared to me that France should pull out and bring her troops home, where they are so badly needed.

But by last weekend, the seriousness of the Indo-China situation was sharply accelerated. Some crack units were trapped. The French abandoned the key bastion of Thatkhe (third post to be lost in a month), opening another gap in the frontier defence.

The French people appreciate perfectly well that, as things stand, if the Red Army were set rolling westward, they haven't a chance. But Moch has been doing his best, in an unsensational way, to bring home to them that, granted time, and if they make the effort, they can hope to defend themselves.

Last month he held a public demonstration of a new anti-tank weapon which, he said, could "make every infantryman an anti-tankman." This is a grenade, employing the shaped charge, which can be fired from the ordinary rifle. In the test, according to the evidence of one who saw it, a 2½-inch, 2-pound grenade penetrated 7½ inches of armor plate at 100 yards. The confidence which possession of such a weapon could give to the infantry can hardly be overrated.

Early this month, Moch himself drove the new French heavy tank in its first public showing. It is a 50-ton job, with a gun which the military commentator of *Figaro* claims to have one-third greater power of penetration than the 90 mm. guns of the British *Centurion* or the American *Patton tanks*, of comparable size.

With a highly-regarded light tank already in production, the French are not just sitting waiting for arms to be handed to them. Still, it would be foolish to underrate the difficulty which they face in diverting any large share of their economy to rearmament. By last year, life had just become tolerable. Now French prices follow world prices upward.

When even the loyal Socialists have adopted the cry "No national security without social security", you can imagine what the Communist press here is making of this pressure of the "mad war-makers" on the livelihood of the working man, whose sole champion they claim to be — and whose vote many observers expect them to continue to receive.

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WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

DAMS FOR THE VOLGA

Great New Hydro-Electric Projects Are Dates 1955-56 Significant?

THE announcement that work is to start near Kuibyshev on the biggest and most powerful hydro-electric power plant in the world, has been followed by a second decree of the Soviet Government ordaining the construction of a similar enterprise almost as big, at Stalingrad.

E. CRANKSHAW

The Kuibyshev plant is to have a capacity of 2 million kilowatts with an annual output of 10,000 million kilowatt hours, while the Stalingrad plant, lower down the Volga, is to have a capacity of 1.7 million kilowatts with an annual output of 10,000 mkh.

These tremendous engineering projects, which recall the first flush of the Five-Year Plans and dwarf the pride of pre-war Russia, the celebrated Dnieper dam, are to be completed in 1955 and 1956 respectively. They will represent between them an important and determined advance in the bitter struggle to raise the standard of living in a country whose whole economy is faltering because the conditions of life have been too harsh for too long.

A Desert Rose?

In the tremendous publicity centring on this dual project, all the emphasis is being placed on the development of the hungry steppes and the semi-desert Caspian basin, with the aim of making the desert blossom like the rose as a result of power-assisted irrigation.

Thus, for example, the great reservoir which is involved in the Stalingrad project is intended to irrigate 230,000 square kilometres of semi-desert land of great potential fertility. The area is said to be 65 times greater than the area irrigated by America's great Boulder dam on the Colorado River, "the biggest hydro-electrical plant in the capitalist world."

This irrigation scheme is bound up with the Stalin Plan to transform the steppes by afforestation and the planting of shelter-belts hundreds of miles long. The steppes have for centuries been afflicted by the hot dry winds of Soviet Turkestan, bringing drought and famine. In lyrical *Pravda*:

"People of all ages and professions perceive the greatness of the Stalin Plan for transforming the Volga and the Caspian regions. There, where over an area of thousands of kilometres, the dry wind burned out all life, deep canals will be dug by the Soviet people. There, on once barren lands, electric tractors will plough fertile soil, combines will pass like ships over endless wheat-fields. There, where the 'black winds,' the terrible dry winds, permanently menaced the harvest of the entire Volga region, at the will of the Bolsheviks rich gardens and fields will blossom, forests will be laid out, and countless collective herds will graze the green pastures."

Pravda says nothing about the cost of all this. Nor does it dwell on the sort of people who will have to do most of the donkey-work involved in shifting millions of tons of earth and concrete, digging the new Stalingrad trunk canal to the Caspian lowlands and the countless subsidiary irrigation canals, building the walls for the great Stalingrad reservoir and the new 80 mile-long lake near Kuibyshev.

Technicians and Slaves

To judge by *Pravda* it will all be done by technicians commanding gigantic machines "which Soviet industry will provide." But anybody who knows Russia can also visualize the hordes of wretched prisoners toiling away at the basic construction in blinding heat and paralyzing cold with implements of the most primitive kind.

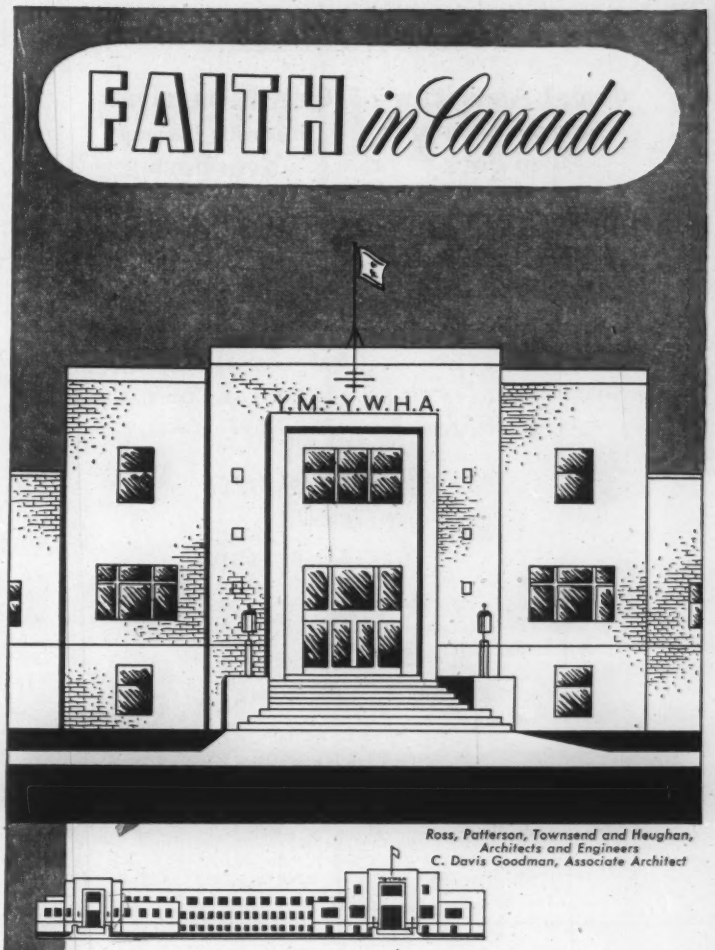
Further, with all this emphasis on the creative side of the work, *Pravda* does not dwell at all on the fact that over 50 per cent of the total output from both plants (over 10,000 million kilowatt hours in all) is officially destined for the use of Moscow and its industries. After Moscow will come the demands of the city districts of Kuibyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad and Astrakhan. When all these are satisfied, less than a quarter of the total output is to be used for transforming the arid plains of the Volga, Trans-Volga and Caspian lands.

One thing is clear. The announcement of these great projects before the current 5-year reconstruction plan is finished indicates that the Soviet Government has no intention of giving the people a rest. The truth almost certainly is that it cannot afford to give them a rest. Obviously, it is staking its future on its ability to force the pace for another five or ten years of capital construction at the expense of consumer goods. Nobody can say what the outcome will be. But the new Volga dams will play an important part in Bolshevism's struggle for survival.

By Edward Crankshaw, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"ALL RIGHT—WHOSE IDEA WAS IT?"



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Reputed to be the world's largest "Y" programme building, the new Snowdon building of the Young Men's-Young Women's Hebrew Association is at no spot wider than 174 feet, yet it covers a land area of more than an acre. Among its many features are fourteen club rooms, a swimming pool and a complete gymnasium.

"Foundation" is particularly happy to have been associated as general contractor with a project that means so much to the youth of Montreal. We hope that this tangible expression of Faith in Canada will be a foundation for an even fuller life for the young people of the community that the "Y" serves.

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RELIGION

THE CHURCH AT UNITY

Trinity Church in Marathon, Ont. Writes "Experiment Successful"

SIXTY-FIVE miles west of White River in the new community of Marathon (population, approximately 1,800) a bold venture in unity is being worked out with the blessing of the Anglican and United Churches. The writer, Rev. Owen G. Barrow, is an Anglican priest and Rector of the Parish. He is ministering to all the Protestant denominations, visited by representative preachers of the two Churches. Here's how he wrote to SN:

REV. O. G. BARROW: *Open to all.*

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of the population is Protestant. Of this some 60 per cent is United Church, about 30 per cent Anglican, and the remaining ten per cent Presbyterian, Baptist, and others.

The Church Board elected annually by the subscribing members of the Church is fully interdenominational. Its deliberations call for a large measure of compromise and tact, and in order to issue satisfactorily require much readjustment on the part of its members. The Board has full charge of all matters related to Finance and Property, and serves also as a body with which the Rector may consult on the elements of the work that are his immediate concern. The appointment of the Rector is by the Bishop of Algoma, the Rt. Rev. W. L. Wright, DD.

The most important problem is implicit in the adjustment that is needed to guarantee good feeling. Traditional forms and historic loyalties are not lightly cast aside at any time. The Rector and his associates have to fuse differences in such a way that the essential truths of the polity of the denominations are protected.

Three-Year Progress

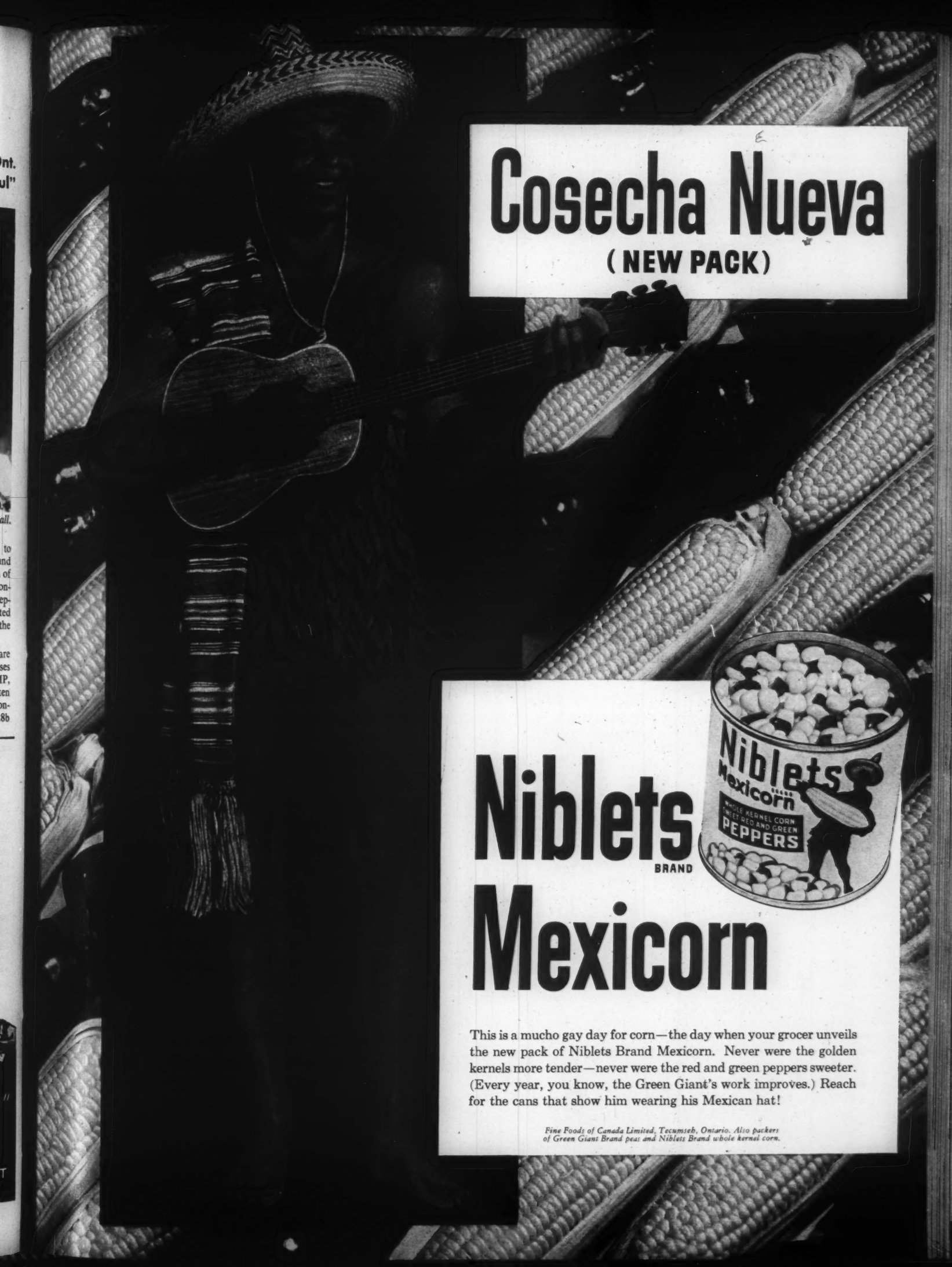
Now in its third year, Trinity Church is the prototype for work that one day may be usual. The first year was notable for the interest and enthusiasm which culminated in the erection of a church seating 150 persons and providing in a full sized basement every modern facility for church life and work. The second year saw something of a doldrum settle on the work, except in the untiring zeal and labors of the Women's Auxiliary. This third year gives promise of larger congregations than ever before.

What has happened is that the Church is beginning to make its influence felt. The change is one of interest rather than heart. That is, the nature of the experiment in cooperation is capturing the imagination of the community, and evoking goodwill even from those who have not been churchmen in the commonly accepted meaning of the word. But there are others like Jim Stitt, CPR Agent and member longest resident in Marathon, who regularly bring their families to Church because they have confidence in the influence of the Church.

The Sunday School is well-attended and the teachers, drawn from several denominations, are given freedom to use what material they have found best for teaching children the truths of the Christian Faith. Classes for Confirmation (Anglican) and for Reception to Full Communion (United Church) are conducted as one by the Rector.

The furnishings of the Church are interesting in that the Altar Vases were given by M. J. Coldwell, MP, the Lectern Bible by John Bracken (former leader of the Progressive Con-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28b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LETTERS

Pro Grain Exchange

MR. T. BERVEN tells us that if a vote were taken of western farmers an overwhelming majority would vote against the Grain Exchange (SN, Sept. 19).

Mr. Berven, I suggest, is not keeping up with current thinking. The Farmers' Protective Association has in recent months held a number of meetings, well attended by farmers, at a number of important points in Manitoba. The meetings were called to discuss Compulsory State Marketing. At each meeting resolutions were passed, practically unanimously, condemning the Government's monopoly in grain handling, and asking that farmers should have the freedom of choice to market their grains through the Wheat Board, or through the open market in any way that they choose.

The three Wheat Pools, who criticize the Grain Exchange so much, have been members of the Exchange for 25 years, and day by day use the full facilities of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to sell their grain. The Wheat Board, too, have no less than eight memberships in the Exchange. Would such reputable organizations as the Wheat Pools and the Wheat Board continue to support the Grain Exchange if they thought it was not functioning in the true interests of farmers?

BEN RICHARDSON

Portage La Prairie, Man.

No Shut-Down

MR. SOUCISSE (SN, Sept. 26) says: (1) "in Manitoba or in Ontario . . . according to Professor Lower, the privileges of the French have 'in the main consisted in the privilege of doing without schools;' " and (2) "qualified French Canadians" are "blacklisted for the top jobs in industry and the civil service . . . in Canada." Could Mr. Soucisse be persuaded to give the evidence for these statements? In your columns, some six years ago, he denounced the closing down of the Ottawa Separate Schools because of the hideous niggardliness of Ontario Government. Inquiry at the Separate School offices here revealed that the Separate Schools had been closed down for the regular holidays, and for no other reason whatsoever.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

How Fair? How Brave?

THEY used to call it *la belle France*. And I think that is still a suitable comment despite your article about France (SN, Sept. 26). . . . After seeing the gallant efforts of our allies in two world wars, I can't be persuaded by any magazine writer that they will be any different in a possible third war.

Prince Rupert, BC. A. T. HICKEY

The Cadmus Picture

RE THE Cadmus picture of "Sailors and Floozies" (SN, Aug. 29), you should have published an analysis. Thousands, in Canada, like myself, were in the Air Force and don't know anything about the Navy.

Burnaby, BC. ALEX MCINTOSH

Film Director

RE YOUR article on the Montreal movie "Forbidden Journey" (SN, Sept. 19), you tell us many things about an exciting Canadian development. But who is the director?

Brandon, Man. J. M. WINTERS

■ *SN apologizes. Director was Dick Jarvis* (see cut, centre), *co-director Cecil Maiden* (second from l.).

—Hamilton & Trevor Deutsch

DIRECTOR: *Dick Jarvis* (centre).

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

TRAGI-COMEDY OF STRIKES

London.

PIRATE strikes continue to be the most disturbing feature of the industrial scene in Britain—sufficiently disturbing for the Minister of Labor to broadcast a warning to the public and especially to trade-unionists against the infiltration and activity of Communist agents. As a good trade-unionist himself Mr. Isaacs naturally puts all or most of the blame on the Communists. But it is not so simple as this. The Communists are to blame for a lot, but not all of it. Before you can exploit a grievance, there must be a grievance to exploit.

P.O'D.

At first sight it is a little difficult to understand what serious grievance trade-unionists can have. They are enjoying the highest wages and best conditions in all the history of British labor. The results of a recent Ministry of Labor survey show that for the 6,500,000 workers who came under the survey the increase of wages over those paid shortly before the beginning of the war was 133 per cent. And wages are still going up. In the first eight months of this year nearly 3 million workers had increases amounting to £514,000 a week. This in spite of the so-called "wage freeze."

In the old days trade-unionists used to strike against their employers, and under the direction of their union leaders. Now the strikes are as apt as not to be against the trade-union leaders themselves, with secret strike committees, secret strike headquarters, and all the other furtive tricks with which Communist agitators have familiarized us.

Made to Squeal

These strikes are usually directed against the public as well. If only the public can be hurt enough, and squeal loudly enough, the fomenters of such disturbances feel confident of success. They succeed far too often.

The gas-strike, making it impossible for many thousands of people to keep warm or cook their food, was typical of its kind. It was completely unofficial. It was in violation of a national agreement only recently concluded between the trade-union leaders and the National Gas Board. It was conducted by a small number of key men, who refused arbitration.

That the Communists were encouraging and very probably directing this strike, there can be little doubt. They have encouraged and directed many others. It may seem absurd that they should be allowed to. It is even more absurd that a good many of the official trade-union leaders should themselves be Communists open and avowed. Thus the public has the unedifying spectacle of Communist trade-union officials being sent to warn Communist leaders of unofficial strikes and their followers that they must be good boys and go back to work. Gilbert and Sullivan could have done something very entertaining with such a situation. But the public is not amused.

The truth of the matter is that trade-unions, in their huge amalgamations, have grown too big and unwieldy. The men in control at the centre lose contact with the outer fringes. The machinery of conciliation works ponderously and slowly. The man with a grievance feels that getting into touch with his union headquarters is like getting into touch with a Government department, where everyone will pass the buck, and for ages almost nothing will be done. In fact, the present high-up union leader is regarded by the ordinary member as practically a Government official. He has largely taken the place of the old-fashioned employer — only he is not so close or so understanding.

In the Welfare State which is modern Britain, far too much responsibility is thrown upon trade-union leaders, and neither they nor the organization behind them are quite up to it. Until the standards of trade-union leadership are raised, and the whole organization reformed and speeded up, Britain will continue to have constantly recurring unofficial strikes which harass the public and cripple the national defence effort. And that of course is precisely what the Communists mean to do.—*P. O'D.*

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D Pine River Bridge, Pine River, B.C.

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G National Research Laboratory, Saskatoon, Sask.

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NEW POLICY TOWARD UN

New York.

A STRIKING contrast is already apparent between this fifth annual meeting of the United Nations and its four predecessors. Many delegates have said that they feel they are attending a diplomatic gathering where decisions of prime importance affecting peace and war may be taken, instead of merely participating as before in propaganda bouts.

International observers, including members of the United Nations Secretariat, ascribe this transformation primarily to a fundamental shift in American foreign policy. The United Nations always figured in the past as a "keystone" of United States foreign policy, as far as public oratory went—but never much further. In practice, until the Korean crisis, the Americans generally by-passed the United Nations in their diplomatic, military and financial dealings with the outside world, favoring regional or bilateral arrangements instead.

The new American policy of using the United Nations as a practical as well as rhetorical "keystone" has already been revealed in two initiatives. The first is the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly, which would circumvent the veto in the Security Council by authorizing the veto-less General Assembly to recommend military sanctions, and commiting member states to ear-marking specific contingents of their armed forces for United Nations service.

The second is the American success in transferring responsibility for postwar Korea from themselves to the United Nations. Although the Americans preferred to refrain from sponsoring the resolution which gives the United Nations the task of managing postwar Korea, they were its prime instigators and the proposed formula is in exact accordance with their own wishes.

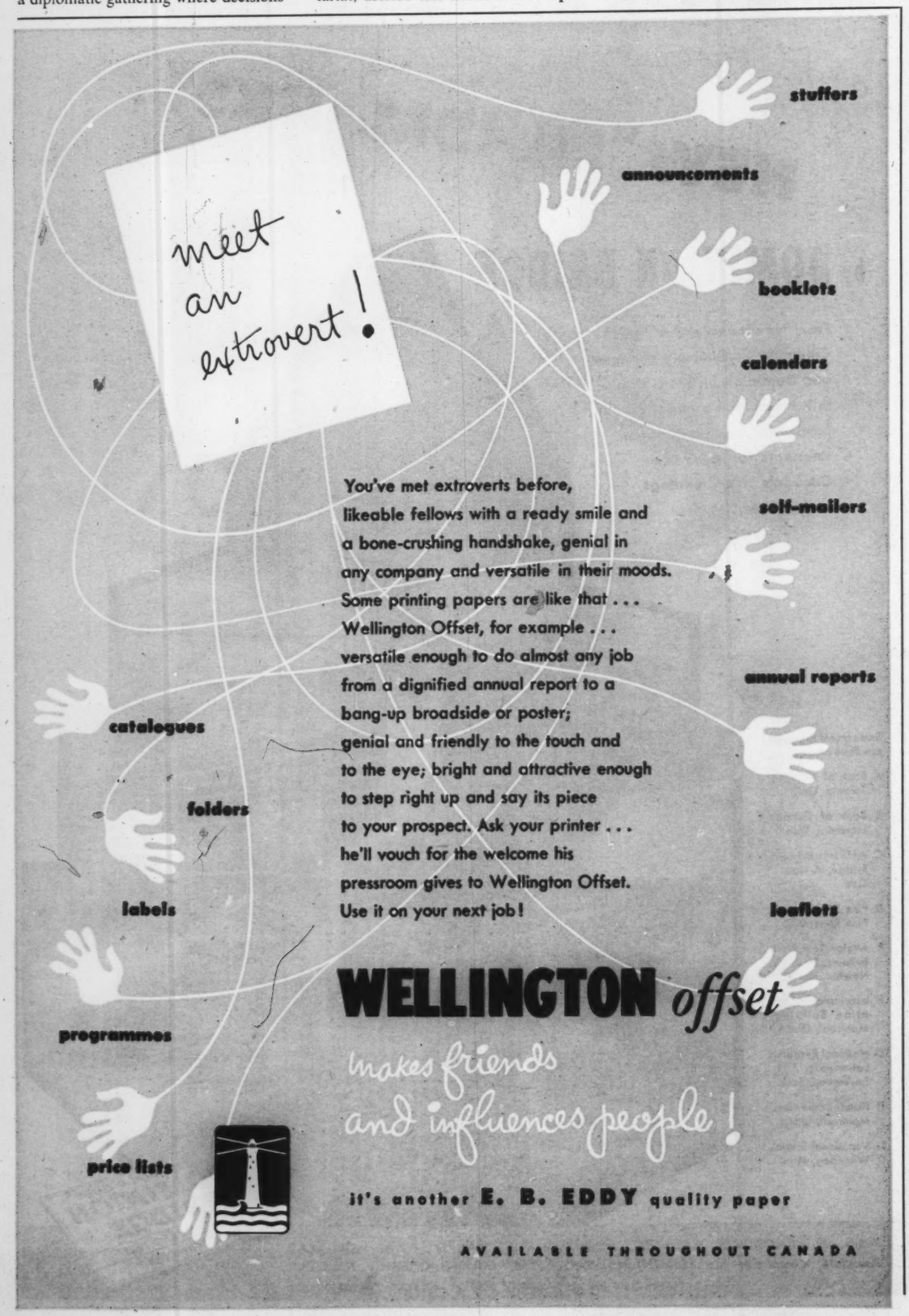
The American change of attitude is revealed by comparing these new initiatives with what the State Department was saying about the United Nations to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington last February. Testifying against a resolution proposed by Senator Paul Douglas, which would have given powers to the General Assembly very similar to those Mr. Acheson himself has now proposed, the State Department spokesman said: "The United Nations Charter is a basic, overall agreement. We do not need another overall agreement, we need the performance of the one we already have. . . . Some have said that the United Nations is helpless in maintaining peace because it has no police force. The conclusion is tempting but a little naïve. A realistic assessment of the proposed role of force and negotiation in settling disputes will show that a readily available police force is not necessarily a magical panacea. . . . We must distinguish between the obligations to support the purposes and principles of the Charter by assisting the victims of armed attack and an iron-clad agreement to do so in every case with our armed forces."

Satellite Warfare

The reasons for this policy shift, as American officials themselves privately agree, is that until last June the only war anticipated by the American Government was a world conflict involving Russia and America in which the United Nations would obviously be ineffectual. Experience of satellite warfare has revised the American view of the usefulness of the United Nations.

The UN Secretariat itself, although it consistently urges reinforced United Nations authority, has received the American initiative with very mixed feelings. Its international lawyers believe the American resolution, which proposes to circumvent the veto by "a revised interpretation" of the Charter, in fact violates the Charter itself. The Americans are limited to matters of interpretation because any revision of the Charter is subject to Soviet veto. Nevertheless, a strong majority of United Nations delegates approve the American objectives and still hope to find a legally acceptable formula during the present session.

By Nora Beloff, special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT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EDUCATION

THE BIRDS AND BEES WILL NO LONGER DO

DOS AND DON'TS on sex education have been well covered in a series of pamphlets now being distributed by the Canadian Federation of Home and School. Nine points are stressed in the pamphlets, prepared by Dr. S. R. Laycock, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Saskatchewan and a Director of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Here are the nine reminders, freely paraphrased:

DR. S. R. LAYCOCK

1. Don't hedge when the child asks questions. Answer promptly. Answer simply, too. Resist that urge to tell all you know about the whole subject, in answer to his first question. Let your answers be guided by the child's stage in educational process.

2. Make sure that what you tell him is absolutely true, but do your best to adapt it to his age level.

3. Children are quick to sense evasion, so root out all rhetoric and flights of fancy. All that guff about the birds, the bees and the flowers will merely serve to make him cease to depend on you for a guide.

4. Go the whole hog: don't expect the child to infer the facts about human reproduction when all you've done is cover *amoebae* and fish. The dull story of the reproduction of those loveless creatures won't satisfy.

Clarity and Timing

5. Make it clear at the beginning that it's a private family matter when you and he get together for your sex talks. This might avoid unpleasant situations when Johnnie's chatting with the next-door kids who lack enlightenment, through their parents' choice or neglect.

6. One of the worst things you can do is delay all sex information until the child has attained puberty. Keep him informed as he grows.

7. Don't pat yourself on the back and say, "Goody, he hasn't asked a single question yet!" Still waters run deep. Maybe he's under emotional shock as a result of having listened to the neighbor's kids. It's your duty, then, to start questioning him and find out if he was misinformed.

8. If you can possibly do so, cultivate a completely unembarrassed attitude about the whole thing. Interest and dignity should show in your answers. Your child will adopt your own attitude, it's more than likely. Once you have broken the ice, further discussions will be increasingly easier.

9. If you have unwittingly given him misinformation, and you find out you're wrong, admit your error and start all over again.

It is Dr. Laycock's firm conviction that what we need in our sex education is less stress on facts, and a far greater stress on a healthier attitude toward sex.

WHEN HE WINS... YOU WIN TOO

In fitting animals for exhibition, farmers learn to convert the nutrients of feed into extra pounds of meat. Modern farm machines help them step up the meat-making nutrients in the crops they grow.

Meat is a "manufactured" product . . . manufactured on the farm by cattle, pigs and lambs, from the meat-making nutrients of pasture, hay, corn, oats, barley and other feed crops. The amount of meat a farmer can produce depends equally on the quantity and quality of the crops he grows, and his skill in converting them.

Efficient feeding is more an art than a science. There is no substitute for experience. One steer may gain 2½ lbs. weight per day, while another steer on the same ration gains less than 1½ lbs. a day. For greatest yield of meat per ton of feed, the feeder must know how to judge his animals and how to adjust his feeding program to their needs.

More and more Canadian meat producers are learning the fine points of the art of feeding . . . through competitions and agricultural courses. At the same time, modern farm machines are helping them to increase and conserve the meat-making nutrients in the crops they grow . . . through pasture renovation, better tillage, more efficient hay-making, timely harvesting and silo-filling. It brightens the outlook for beefsteaks . . . and for continuing prosperity in Canada.

Every Canadian benefits when farmers are prosperous

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GOVERNMENT was intended to be a means of shaping nationhood, never as a tool with which to destroy ambition. No nation provides "something for nothing" and remains a nation for long. Canada is as close to being a promised land as any reasonable man could expect but she does not offer "something for nothing".

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PEOPLE

CELEBRATING

■ On his 82nd birthday, **Dr. J. N. Andrew** of Minnedosa, Man., was honored at a dinner by the local Junior Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Andrew modestly claims to be only "one of the oldest medical men still active in Manitoba." He can't remember how many babies he's brought into the world and his records were destroyed by a fire a few years back. But in 55 years he says he's "gone through more than 40 horses and 11 cars."

■ Three new lieutenant-governors have been sworn in this month. In Victoria, Vancouver shipbuilding magnate **Clarence Wallace** took office in BC; at Charlottetown, the **Hon. T. W. L. Prowse** was inaugurated for PEI; and in Quebec, **Gaspard Fauteux**, former Speaker of the House, became the province's 19th holder of the title since Confederation. Presented with a bouquet of roses at the ceremony,

QUEBEC'S *First Lady, with flowers.*

Mrs. Fauteux proved conclusively that the equal attractions of flowers and First Lady make a perfect combination.

JINXED

■ Noted more for her tantrums than her beauty, Miss Canada IV jinxed her owner for the third and final time. After reaching nearly 155 mph at Picton, Ont., earlier this month, three gears broke. Asked if he would now retire, game owner **Harold Wilson**, 38, of Ingersoll, said: "Very definitely—for all time."

■ There's a tabu in the house of **William Dunlop**, manager of Montreal's SPCA. It's Willie the Raccoon. Last February Willie bit a woman who didn't like him on her veranda. The woman's daughter hit him with a ski pole and the SPCA deported him to a swamp near Ste. Rose. But in April Willie appeared on another veranda and the SPCA had to find another swamp. It took Willie longer to get back but early this month he established himself in the stables of a Montreal brewery. When the cats which had been keeping the rats down start-

RACCOON *with a one-track mind.*

ed to disappear as well, **J. D. Cleghorn,** McGill University Curator of Zoology, was called in. He discovered Willie, captured and caged him. He thought the SPCA should know so he phoned Mr. Dunlop: "I have a raccoon which appears to have had a tough time. Someone has hit him with a pole and left a scar on his hip." "It's Willie . . . the one and only Willie", moaned Mr. Dunlop. "For the third time . . . Oh, no." Willie has now been deposited far into the Laurentians and if he finds his way back there's one man who hopes he won't be told.

COMEBACKS

■ Across Canada, in 15 newspapers, **Jim Coleman** became Canada's first syndicated sports columnist. Last January, tired of the daily grind of newswork, he left Toronto's *Globe & Mail* and spent a pleasant summer coaxing a somewhat ancient mare to victory seven times out of 19 starts. But a large lure ($15,000 a year offered by the Canada Wide syndicate) enticed him back to his old stamping grounds. Most surprised person seemed to be Coleman himself: "Most newspapers won't pay for a Canadian byline. Their attitude is: 'Why should I pay that much for Coleman when I can get Winchell for less?'" Typical "Colemanism" in his first week of comeback was in connection with the 1950 World Series in New York: "The final two games wouldn't have raised goose pimples on a goose."

■ When **Bill Ezinicki,** star right wing of the Toronto Maple Leafs, failed to report for fall training last month, everyone wondered what disciplinarian **President Conn Smythe** thought of Bill's excuse. "I knew I wouldn't be able to play hockey until I felt better, so I decided to stay in Winnipeg." But all's well that ends well — or almost. Last week in Toronto Bill conferred with Leaf officials and signed a contract. One important item: Ezinicki must get in condition by a session, at his own expense, with the Pittsburgh Hornets. Said Smythe: "It's up to him to play himself into shape . . . he could be back in about ten days as we need an extra forward."

NEW FIELDS

■ A high percentage of Ethiopian children will learn the three R's with a Canadian accent. Another 13 Canadians have arrived in Addis Ababa bringing the total of teachers from this country to 51. New arrivals are: from Ontario—**Earl Armstrong,** Peterborough; **J. K. McDougall,** Milton; **Gordon Ringler,** Larder Lake; **H. D. Wells, Mrs. Wells, John Dempster, W. G. Lee,** of Toronto; **Walter Schmidt,** Kitchener; **John Benson,** St. Catharines; **Carl King,** Brighton; **Roy E. Smith** and **M. Clark,** Sudbury; from NS — **Allen Winston-Barwood,** Halifax.

■ **Ald. Lester Nelson** of Toronto doesn't like what he calls "lovey-dovey" sales methods used by girls soliciting magazine subscriptions. "These girls," he told the Civic Legislation Committee, "go into freight sheds and dock areas where their safety may be in jeopardy. They use lovey-dovey tactics and are quite clever in their ways." A request was made to the Ontario Government for the licensing of all such solicitors, female or male.

■ "It feels good to be a Canadian," said Canadian Bank of Commerce President **S. M. Wedd** in Victoria, BC, at the end of a cross-country tour. "Every place I've visited the same buoyant conditions exist." A "good example of cooperation between provinces" was the fact that BC timbers were carrying Yonge Street traffic during the construction of Toronto's subway.

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GREY flannel suit by Dorville has curving apron front to skirt, buttons placed very low. (Above)

LAMPSHADE tunic of Macpherson tartan Viyella is worn over dolman-sleeved blouse. (Right)

SIDE influence in ribbed wool with silk surface finish. Hand cast buttons. By Ronald Paterson.

What Is Joe Smallwood's Wife Like?

by Lyn Harrington

TWO WOMEN stood in the lobby of a fashionable Montreal store, waiting for various relatives. One was a short woman, grey hair curled back from a round, pleasant face, wide smile revealing less-than-perfect dentures. The other was a wealthy Montrealer. Their conversation, desultory at first, became friendly as the minutes lengthened.

In parting, the short woman said in a voice that held more than a hint of Irish, "Be sure to call on me if ever you happen to be in Newfoundland. I'm Mrs. Joe Smallwood."

That was characteristic of the woman. She is naturally friendly, easy to meet, spontaneous—one who is just now learning to weigh her words. It is in such encounters that she is at her easiest for, like most of us, she feels "a little timid about meeting important people socially."

First Lady

Strangely little is known of the wife of the ebullient Premier of Newfoundland. At the close of our conversation, she said a little shyly, "This is the first time I've been interviewed."

Her role has been that of quiet background to Joey's pyrotechnics. She has fitted into his life and into his plans, shared his ups and downs with enviable serenity. At times, the Smallwoods have had "plenty to do with"; times, they've had to cut corners like anybody else.

How would *you* feel if suddenly you were jerked out of your everyday life to become First Lady of the Province?

That alone would present enough problems, particularly if your life had been spent in other circles. Add to that, the fact that almost half the population voted against what you represent, and that amongst the remainder were many who considered you not quite the right person for the job. What would you do?

That is the position of Clara Oates Smallwood, first lady of Newfoundland. What is she like, this wife of the ebullient Joey?

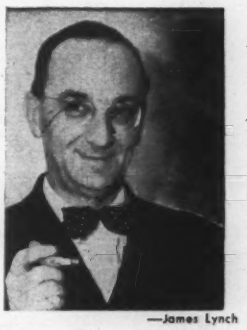
Warm-Hearted Hospitality

The fact is that even in St. John's, capital of Newfoundland, relatively few people know Mrs. Smallwood. Her social position has not been any easier because the entrenched leaders of society are preponderantly opposed to Confederation.

Those who knew Mrs. Smallwood least were quickest to criticize, I discovered when I poked around. "Not a very good housekeeper," said one who had never been in the home, and who said not a word about the Smallwoods' warm-hearted hospitality. "No style-sense" was the clear-cut verdict of some who had never laid eyes on her. "Anything but scholarly" came from one who had spoken to her only at a garden party.

But if a woman can educate herself to fill that position gracefully, then Mrs. Smallwood is doing it. Today, this woman from a small town faces problems of protocol, of the necessity for wearing just the right clothes, of holding her own in conversation about world affairs, of meeting men and women outstanding in the life of the country, from the Prime Minister on down.

Nothing in her previous life prepared her for this, except for the fact that she married dynamic Joe Smallwood. She grew up in Carbonear on Conception Bay, a sprawling, graceless town of some 3400 population. There she got her schooling, took piano and singing lessons at the local convent, sang in the United Church choir. In a family of six brothers and sisters, Clara Oates had to get along with people. Theirs was an easy-going household, where the children brought their friends home. Housekeeping was always secondary to home-making at the Oates', just as it is at the Smallwoods'.



—James Lynch

PREMIER *Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland has been in Europe. Out of his visit came a report that his province would welcome German specialists for new industries. A Newfoundland cement factory will shortly be equipped by Germans.*

After schooldays, she made reading a hobby, "mostly light fiction," she says with regret now for the wasted opportunities. And she turned to gardening—the trees she planted are outstanding in the town, and higher than the two-storey yellow house. She grew vegetables and flowers. "Can't grow corn or tomatoes in this climate," the wiseacres told her. But she did it.

When Clara Oates married Joseph Smallwood twenty-five years ago, she couldn't foresee the ups and downs ahead of her. "But whatever Joe wanted was all right with me." She made a home for him and their three children at Corner Brook on the west coast of Newfoundland, at Bonavista on the north shore, at St. John's on the east coast, and at Gander, smack in the centre of the barrens.

She shushed the children while Joe wrote his books, packed them off to bed early when he had people in to discuss labor relations, took the place of both father and mother when he was absent on political business.

Sometimes she travelled with him. In 1936, Joe's work took them to England. "We were there for three months, and I just loved it." She can't get any farther east in Canada than St. John's, but Toronto is her western limit to date. Ottawa and Montreal are nearer her heart. "I've met so many lovely people in both places, and they've treated us so nice," she says.

Thirty-Two Rooms

Last fall, the Smallwoods moved from the flat on Duckworth Street to 32-roomed Canada House. It was quite a change, but Mrs. Smallwood took it calmly. She does most of the housework, with occasional assists from outside. And it is done in a casual way, which would set a pernickety housewife to picking up things, tidying up piles of magazines, and calling in help to lick the garden into shape.

"I've always been more concerned with backing up Joe's career than with reading recipes or ways to fix up a house," she admits frankly. And the house is more like a much-used hospitable home than a decorator's dream.

Canada House, a big frame building that needs paint, was the official residence of the Canadian High Commissioners to Newfoundland in the days before Confederation. After that, it was used for military offices, then stood empty for a time. It was just the place for future premiers of the province. Some of the furniture came with the house; some the Smallwoods brought with them.

The house had long been the scene of social gatherings of some brilliance. It still buzzes with animated conversation of twenty to forty guests of an evening, with music provided by friends, or from the library of classical records.

Parties

"That's the kind of party I like," said the chatelaine of Canada House. "I've never given a real big dinner yet. I don't go out very much, except to the social functions we must attend, such as dinner at Government House, and cocktail parties at the American air base."

The latter were something of a trial until Mrs. Smallwood learned to make a glass of gingerale double for something more potent. She occasionally takes sherry, but none of the family indulges in hard liquors. Port wine is the strongest beverage served at Canada House. Nor does Mrs. Smallwood smoke, though she does not mind it in others.

She has one weakness, however—a fondness for sponge pie with whipped cream. The result is a buxom, though not billowing, figure. "I've neither the time nor the patience for dieting," she says with a laugh.

She may get more time for hobbies this fall, now that son Bill, 22, has

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

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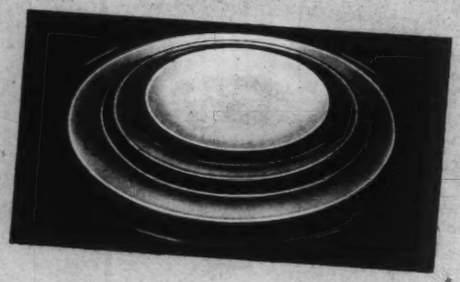

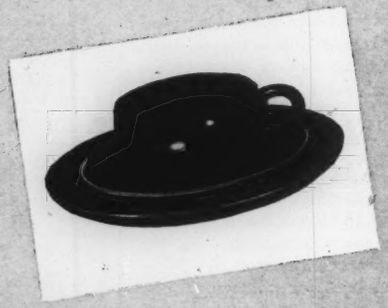

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Quotes

TOO MANY GIRLS

FOR A MAN of 30 King Farouk looks more than averagely sophisticated. But there is one important fact of life which his medical advisers seem to have withheld from him—knowledge of exactly how the sex of the child is determined before birth.

That gap in the Egyptian king's understanding of human nature is now embarrassing more fully informed men everywhere. For it is drawing attention to a widespread and particularly pompous form of masculine vanity in a way which gives our womenfolk a most regrettable opportunity to taunt us.

Farouk divorced his first queen, Farida, because she bore him only daughters. Yet, as every doctor knows, modern science has proved that *the father alone is responsible for the sex of his children.*

. . . Before the true facts of sex determination were discovered, rulers like Henry VIII, anxious to found or perpetuate a dynasty, invariably blamed their wives for their failure to produce an heir. . . This expression of male conceit was understandable when a father could use it to save face for what might otherwise have seemed to be lack of "manhood." But now, when the facts can be looked up in any public library, it just makes us look ridiculous.—Chapman Pincher, *Daily Express,* London, England.

■ A slender, graceful, well-dressed woman of medium height, Dona Carmen Franco, 52-year-old wife of General Franco, is coming more and more into the limelight as first lady of Spain.

Balenciaga, a French dressmaker despite his Spanish name, is couturier to Señora Franco. Like most Spanish women with grown-up families, she favors dark dresses or tailored suits. . .

Her stiffest sartorial trial was during the visit of Señora Peron to Madrid in 1947 when Argentina's first lady appeared in a series of dazzling "toilettes". — *The Lethbridge Herald.*

■ I am inclined to agree with a woman obstetrician who contended that all men should witness at least one childbirth. "I think that everyone should see a child born and have watched a woman labor," she said. "It should be an integral part of the education of every individual, a part of his education for living. . . ."

The whole birth process seemed such a masterpiece of ingenuity that it was to me then some assurance of the existence of a God, of a great Omnipotent in control of the vital spark called life.—From "A Lamp Is Heavy", by Sheila MacKay Russell *(Longman's, Green & Co., $4.00)*

■ Although Soviet Russia seems to have an excess of the hard, driving young woman caring only for overfulfilment of her work quota in "glorious socialist competition," and making fanatical party loyalty a prime condition for her affections, there are still enough futile feminine creatures who have preserved a "decadent" interest in clothes and beauty to warrant official attention. And, of course, this being Russia, even vanishing cream is made the subject of political polemics. . .

Perfumes also are subject to similar ideological pressure. The "Glavparfum" state trust not long ago put out a scent which it called "Breath of Stalin."—*The Daily Colonist,* Victoria, BC.

—CP

PRESS GUESTS

NINE Canadian newspaper women are visiting England as guests of the Dollar-Sterling Board. Here a group of them inspect magazines distributed by W. H. Smith and Son, British news agents. L. to r.: Pearl L'Ami, *Winnipeg Free Press;* Kay Rex, Canadian Press, Ottawa; Armande Marc, *La Patrie,* Montreal; Reta Myers, Vancouver, Pres. Canadian Women's Press Club; Joan Marshall, CBC, Moncton, NB. Standing behind are Maud Kerr, *Montreal Family Herald,* and Byrne Hope Sanders, Toronto, leader of the delegation.

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IF YOU LIKE to have writing notes to remind yourself to phone the dry cleaners or to remember the birthday party next week, then you'll like this new note box. Don't let the name fool you. It's called "Side-Kick Junior" but it's for the busy housewife, not the young fry. The plastic leather pad contains 700 memo sheets and has space at the back in which your written memos stand upright. But the really smart thing is the pencil. You just put it against the side of the pad-box and presto! it clings. Magnetic something-or-other holds it in place.

■ For those who go in for flower arrangements, there's a new "Plasti-Kup" that'll do the trick. Lots of suction in the rubber cup to keep it cheek-to-cheek against your pottery or china flower-arrangement-dish. The top is a-bristle with brass pin points to spear the flowers. Brass—so that the pins won't rust.

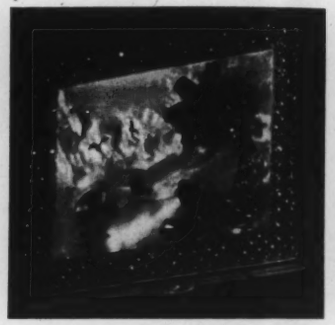
■ For that firewater refreshment! A novelty cocktail shaker made in the shape of a fire extinguisher. It's made of nickel; is silver-plated inside. And it's called "Thirst Extinguisher".

■ You'll be seeing some Canadian chinaware soon that's being made in Quebec. This "St. Lawrence" ware will be moderately priced with an eye to your breakfast nook. The white china is deeply banded in yellow or blue and will have the usual number of plates and cups and saucers, etc.

■ We've been seeing some beautiful imports from Europe, too. Back again is the porcelain lined, antique silver-finished tea-service. Or if you're coffee minded, there are coffee and demi-tasse services. They come from Bavaria.

■ On the market now are some copper moulds. Copper distributes the heat; bakes faster, as you know. So an enterprising firm has brought out solid copper moulds, aluminum lined. There's a fish mould, and the usual angel cake, ring and spiral types.

■ If the Man in Your Life hints that he'd like to give you a gift, a compact is always a smart idea. We saw a very Big Evening-ish one with Allure. (It makes you talk in Capitals.) Just 2¼" by 2½" and edged by a double border of green stones, the compact has



A COMPACT *in tropical splendor.*

a red sun and a red-sail boat on inlaid mother-of-pearl . . . and superimposed is a tropical palm tree of dark green stones.

■ Or you might be interested in a tiny (1¼" wide and 2¾" high) lighter in mother-of-pearl, with gold effect banding. It's the first really feminine lighter we've seen.

And you might also be interested to know that many of the smart compacts put out by this same company now come complete with matching "Petite" lighter.

SCREW-ON

IN an attempt to make the consumer happier, food processors and manufacturers relentlessly seek to improve their products and containers. A well known pickle manufacturer has done so in this year's pickle pack with the introduction of a screw cap top and a new 12 oz. jar. This is an improvement over the pry-off lid which was forever getting knocked off and lost.

Same company is packaging individual servings of baked beans in tomato sauce, cooked spaghetti in tomato sauce with cheese. These are in flat 5 ounce tins (a different shape from the infant foods—also 5 ounce). Convenient for the bachelor of both sexes, apartment dwellers and for poor Mama's lunch when the refrigerator is as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

You will enjoy the beautiful drives in and around Vancouver where mountains, trees and ocean combine in an always interesting, thrilling panorama.

Escape the chilling blasts of old man winter on the mild Pacific Coast. Cruise through sheltered inland seas past towering peaks, breathtaking beauty.

A thriving metropolis of half a million people, Vancouver's excellent accommodation, smart shops and entertainment facilities offer every budget a perfect holiday.

If yours is a carefree mood, Vancouver-after-dark offers gay, sparkling entertainment including dancing, the theatre, fine food and bright lights.

Play golf 12 months of the year in Vancouver. There's many fine courses set in scenic splendour awaiting, good sport for both high and low handicapper.

Fishing is just one of the sports enjoyed in and around Vancouver. Enjoy your favorite sport or simply relax in restful surroundings, on the mild Pacific Coast.

ART

MILESTONES OF TASTE

TO PRESENT 50 years of a nation's aesthetic tastes through a mere two dozen paintings is an obviously ticklish task, but Toronto's Roberts Gallery has attempted just that in its recent exhibition entitled "1900-1950 —A Half Century of Canadian Taste". The measure of its success may be seen in about as catholic a small collection of Canadian paintings as is to be seen outside of a public gallery.

Chronologically, Roberts' survey of taste begins with that perennial favorite, the nineteenth-century's Cornelius Krieghoff, whose conscientious rec-

KRIEGHOFF: *Collector's quest.*

ords of *habitant* life are as much sought after by *Canadiana* collectors today as in 1900. Of the two Krieghoffs on view, the richly rendered little panel entitled "L'Habitant" *(see cut)* is marked by a decisive simplicity of design that makes it one of his best smaller studies.

For any survey of Canadian "favorites", Paul Peel's name comes at once to mind. The winsome dramatics of his subjects and the technical finesse of his enamelled surfaces delighted the eyes and adorned the homes of the wealthy Edwardian gentry. "The Broken Toy", in the current show, is a highly-finished example of Peel's more formalized conversation pieces.

"Old Master"

The vital importance of impressionism's entry into Canadian art is exemplified by Quebec's "old master", J. W. Morrice, who is represented by several small panels, including the jewel-like war time sketch, "Ruins of Notre Dame". A further step in the adaptation of impressionist techniques to the Canadian scene is illustrated in two large canvases by painter-poet, J. E. H. MacDonald: the delicate "June Clouds" of 1914 and the well-known early masterpiece, "The Hilly Farm" *(see cut)*. This last painting is one of the most successful landscapes MacDonald achieved in his earlier, tender pastoral vein.

Coming to more recent years, the later developments of the Group of Seven, who ushered in a new era of taste, can be seen in A. Y. Jackson's "Farm Near L'Islet" and "Gatineau Autumn". Two small studies by Tom Thomson and another by F. H. Varley underscore the importance of the role played by the Group of Seven landscape school in our century. The art evolution of this century to date could almost be traced through the career of the late, great Emily Carr. Two extremely different examples of her style are hung in this show: the early impressionistic "Indians With Totems" and a loosely rendered abstract study of trees, painted more than a quarter of a century later.

To bring it up to current times, the survey includes typical examples by such divergent contemporaries as L. A. C. Panton, Carl Schaefer and Franklin Arbuckle. Two recent *genre* pieces by W. A. Winter, "The Gypsies" and "The Fair", complete the Roberts Gallery exhibit's half-century circle, and offer a piquant foil to the Edwardian's Paul Peel.—*Paul Duval*

—Roberts Gallery

MACDONALD: *"The Hilly Farm" and successfully adapted impressionism.*

DON'T MISS THIS

ROTARY CLUB of Toronto presents the "year's greatest show" on Nov. 7 at Maple Leaf Gardens. **Horace Heidt** and his orchestra, plus 60 other top Heidt radio and television stars, will present two-and-a-half hours of sparkling entertainment. It will be an evening of fun and the proceeds are for the excellent welfare programs of Rotary. All seats are reserved ($1 to $3.50) and tickets may be secured by writing Maple Leaf Gardens, 60 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

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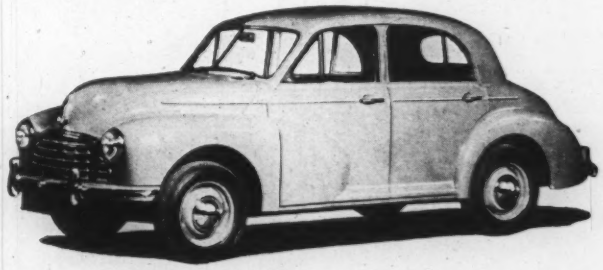

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C-10

RELIGION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16b

servative Party), the Hymn Board by C. D. Howe, PC, MP.

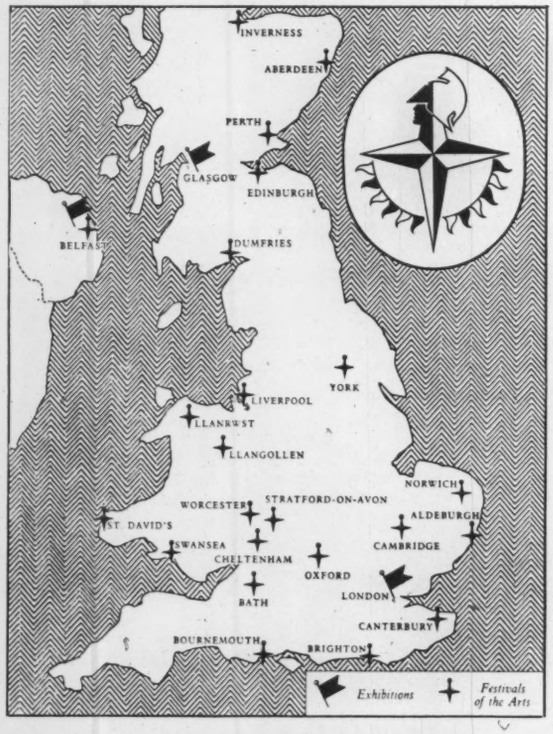
In spite of all the evidences of vision and large-heartedness there still remain the difficulties of denominationalism and the misunderstanding these create. On the Anglican side there is some reluctance to admit that God can be effectively and properly worshipped without a prayer-book. On the non-Anglican side there is a certain suspicion of the printed word that makes the opening of the Book of Common Prayer something of an idolatrous adventure. In time such fears will be overcome, for the children have fully accepted the fact that the Church is their Church.

One small girl, apparently intrigued by the common association, asked me: "Is God an Anglican, a Roman Catholic, or a United Church person?"

I replied in great embarrassment that of course God was none of these things.

"Well then," she asked, "why are we?"

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN 1951



DURING the Festival Summer from May to September 1951, the visitor to Great Britain will find something of interest going on everywhere. In addition to the centres shown here, cities, towns and villages all over the country will take part in this great national event. With exhibitions, arts festivals, carnivals, pageants and sporting events of all kinds, there will be something for everyone to see, to enjoy, and to remember.

BRITAIN AT HOME TO THE WORLD

Further details of the Festival Programme will be Published in this magazine over the next few months.

Fashion:

FACING THE CAMERA

DOWN the street flits a tall graceful girl, a hat box in hand. She enters the studio of a well-known photographer. You'll see the fashion photograph some weeks later in your favorite newspaper or magazine. Today Canada doesn't have to bow to New York or London for fashion pictures.

It wasn't always so. Many Canadian manufacturers wanted every button, practically every stitch, to show. But fashion editors kept demanding high fashion shots. A fashion picture, as Eric Skipsey says, must convey "the mood" of the garment. Eric has photographed some beautiful fashion pictures for *The Vancouver Daily Province*; knows whereof he speaks.

Says Everett Roseborough, one of Toronto's leading fashion photographers: "A good fashion photo tells its fashion story at a glance." The fashion photographer must know the latest fashion features, know how to focus attention on them.

The "mood" is often created by backgrounds or photographic shading. Evening elegance is photographed against a glamour setting or by dramatic shadows . . . to suggest sophistication, cocktail parties, the symphony concert, escorts in white ties and tails. For sports clothes . . . action poses, clear-cut lighting and a suggestion of the *gamin*.

Just as important as the fashion mood is the model. Actually she *is* the mood. Some models are ideal for glamour evening gowns and fur wraps . . . others are the outdoor type. A few lucky models — with the right lighting and a change of expression — can look both bored and sophisticated or young and vital.

Eric Skipsey says a model need not be pretty provided she has classic good looks and natural grace. Top fashion-model Dorothy Fleming of Toronto elaborates: "Bone structure is important. You must have good clean lines." High cheek bones are almost a "must" and if you have a good straight nose, so much the better.

Nine years ago Dot started as a model; now runs her own school. From her notebook she gave us these general rules for posing in front of camera . . . leg extended is the one nearest camera . . . hips as a rule are turned at an angle for slimmer effect . . . leave slimming space between waistline and arms . . . just before bulb is squeezed, take a deep breath, pull yourself up and moisten lips.

And in that smart hat box that is the model's trade-mark, Dot advises her models to carry bust forms, hair lacquer, extra make-up, a string of pearls and matching earrings, a scarf, flat heeled and high heeled shoes. At home the model keeps on hand some clean blouses, sweaters, skirts, a box of costume jewellery and several pairs of gloves.

Out of the Hat Box

Often one or more of the "home" items finds its way into a photograph. A coat or a dress manufacturer wants a fashion picture. It's difficult to collect all the accessories. So the model is asked to bring costume jewellery, dark and light gloves, a scarf.

And everything needed goes into that little hat box. It sees yeoman service. It sees odd dressing rooms, too. The one that came along with Dot the day she posed for the picture below was opened on the grass behind the old gates. There Dot did a final make-up, snipped on false eyelashes, stepped into the black pumps, extracted a hat.

Yes, as Everett says, "A fashion photo tells its fashion story at a glance, in an appealing manner."

—Harold Robinson

BEST *outdoor fashion photography uses interesting backgrounds: model Dorothy Fleming poses in front of famous Osgoode Hall gates, wearing English fleece coat with new shoulder line, pyramid influenced. By Morris Watkin of Toronto.*

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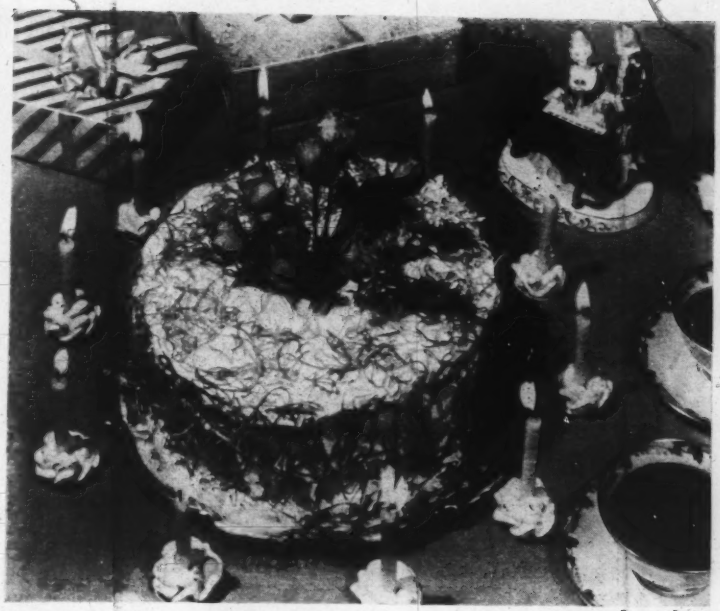


—Frances Barton

ROSES, CANDLES, *cloud of pink coconut for "special occasion" angel cake.*

Concerning Food:

FOOD FOR ANGELS

ANGEL food is the cake with the "delicate air." It is a *special* cake, one that shines brightly on festive occasions. Adorned with plain or pastel frosting plus candles, rosebuds, silver dragees—it can be as elegant as a Victorian valentine—top tribute in any celebration. Unadorned, the cake is a perfect foil for desserts such as rich mousses, parfaits or fresh fruit.

Recently there has been an upswing in the baking temperature of angel cakes from 300° to 375° F. and even 400° F. Baking time has been reduced from 60 minutes to 30-35 minutes. Experienced angel cake bakers viewed this change with some skepticism since egg cookery demands low tempera-

Brain-Teaser:

Quick! The Dead!

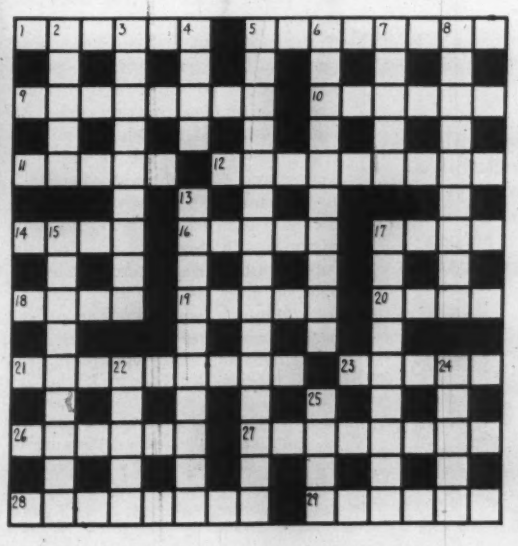
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Is "veto" changed as you'd expect? (6)
5. A very active corpse? (8)
9. Must stir up suspicion. (8)
10. See 25.
11. It's heavenly being fish for sharks! (5)
12. Singularly N.W. in Canada. (9)
14. How echo might answer El Greco. (4)
16. Twirl 24 overhead. (5)
17. The taste of a tangerine. (4)
18. The show for Tom? (4)
19. Certainly not non-plussed, as it were. (5)
20. Part of London and also home counties. (4)
21. Something for a rainy day. (4, 5)
23. Lear was sent out into one. (5)
26. Move aimlessly in the orchestra? (6)
27. You'll get a bone broken in half a moment trying to slide down this! (8)
28. R oysters now? (2, 6)
29. No woman could be contrary to this. (6)

DOWN

2. About noon I go 3, perhaps. (5)
3. It's broth-erly to help one out of this predicament. (2, 3, 4)
4. Kind of blue? (4)
5. Does he spread himself while bearing his yolk? (6-3-3-3)
6. Lolli-pop? (5, 5)
7. Ford of Ontario. (5)
8. Where they're all dressed up to play cowboys? (4, 5)
13. Devices to get layers of precious stones. (10)
15. If you find it burns, try cream on it! (9)
17. The English underground on trial? (4, 5)
22. Not the Big Push! (5)
24. Lariat to twist when you haven't a head for it. (5)
25 and 10. Do they keep watch at the wake? (4-6)



Solution to last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 5, 30 and 27. There's many a true word spoken in jest
7 and 25. Good loser
9. Croupier
10. Unused
11. Hosier
12. Exhibits
13. Interpret
15. See 28
17. See 28
20. Orangeman
24. Montreal
26. In gear
27. See 1
28. 17 and 15. Skeleton at the feast
29. Mews
30. See 1

DOWN

2. Harpoon
3. Routine
4. Stirrups
5. See 1
6. Youths
7. Grumble
8. Orestes
14. Ear
16. Enlivens
18. Trounce
19. Hatters 21. El Greco
22. A la mode 23. Bestow
25. See 7 across (128)

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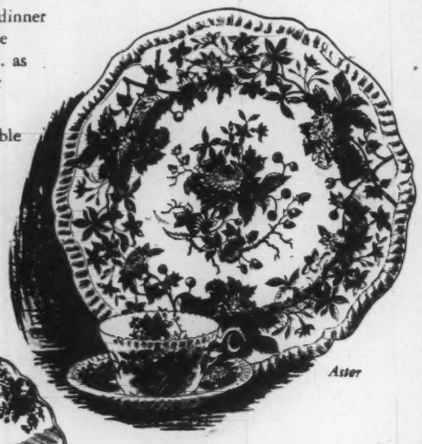

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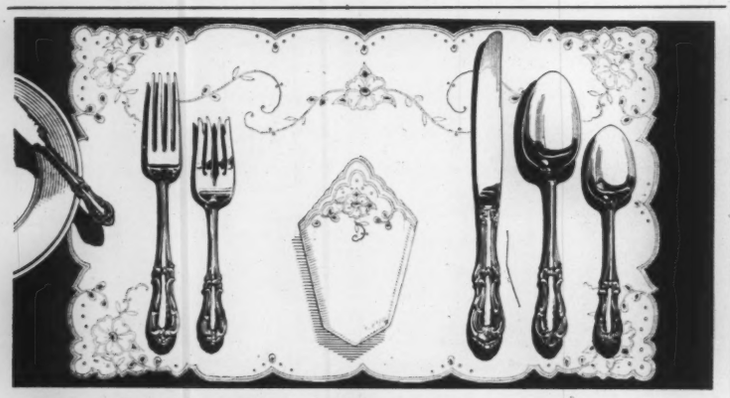

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SILVO . . .
especially for silver

Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

D-2

tures. But chemistry and physics have a hand in this mixture and the higher temperature produces fine results.

It's not a cake the chief cook cares to experiment with—a dozen eggs per model is an item to think twice about. Also, while the energy expended in beating is not cash-over-the-counter, it's definitely wear and tear on the cake baker. You can use an electric beater for first step in beating egg whites but volume of the cake won't be as great, and texture will be more "close." But your friends aren't apt to measure the cake, so if your muscle power is slender use the beater.

Angel Cake

1	cup plus 2 tbsps. sifted cake flour
1½	cups sifted sugar
1¼	cups egg whites
¼	tsp. salt
1¼	tsps. cream of tartar
1	tsp. vanilla
¼	tsp. almond extract

Sift flour once, measure, add ½ cup of the sugar, and sift together four times.

Beat egg whites and salt with flat wire whisk, or rotary egg beater, until foamy. Sprinkle in cream of tartar and continue beating until eggs are stiff enough to hold up in soft peaks, but are still moist and glossy. Add remaining sugar in flour additions by sprinkling 4 tbsps. at a time over egg whites and beating 25 strokes or turns each time. Add flavorings and beat 10 strokes or turns.

Add flour-and-sugar mixture in 4 additions, sifting it over the egg whites. Fold in each addition with flat wire whisk or large spoon, turning bowl gradually. Use 15 complete fold-over strokes each time. After last addition, use 10 to 20 extra strokes.

Turn into ungreased 10-inch tube pan. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 30 to 35 minutes. Remove from oven, invert by placing tube part over neck of funnel. Let hang until cold. To remove, loosen with spatula.

Words to the wise:

(1) Remove eggs from refrigerator several hours before using. They beat up lighter and more easily when at room temperature, give increased fineness of grain and delicacy of texture to angel food cakes.

(2) To use electric mixer use medium speed (middle of the dial) for beating egg whites. After last addition of sugar turn to highest speed until meringue holds stiff, straight peaks. Scrape sides of bowl with rubber scraper. Complete making cake by hand as outlined in recipe.

(3) To produce cake as shown in picture frost with Seven-Minute Frosting. Sprinkle generously with pink coconut and arrange glass in tube opening with flowers. To tint the coconut (this cake requires 1½ cups) place in glass jar—not more than ½ full. Dilute a small amount of red food coloring and sprinkle over coconut. Cover and shake vigorously until evenly distributed.—M. T. F.

■ Salt to use for pickles and pickling is dairy salt—also called cooking or pickling salt. Never try to produce crisp crunchy pickles with every day table or iodized salt. Just doesn't work.

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Mrs. Smallwood

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

gone to law school at Dalhousie University, and Clara, 20, is married. (Ramsay, the eldest son, has his own home in St. John's.) Reading half a dozen news magazines thoroughly from cover to cover takes most of her free time.

"I read for information," she says seriously, "instead of just for pleasure. In this position you have to be able to talk to all kinds of different people, and know what they are talking about. As for bridge—my dear, I haven't got time to play."

Best moments of the day are when the Premier finishes work in the offices which occupy half a dozen rooms in Canada House. He is apt to bring one to a dozen guests in with him to listen to the 11.30 news broadcast, and share midnight supper. "That's Joe's social relaxation—all he has time for," says his wife. "Sometimes people even interview him while he's eating his dinner."

Midnight suppers may be a little more lavish than in years past, but no more hospitable. "It's always been like that, however, lots of people both here and at the other places." Mrs. Smallwood doesn't label it as "entertainment" until the crowd reaches at least twenty!

But she rarely sees her pillow before three in the morning, and would hardly be able to sleep any earlier. By nine or nine-thirty next day, she's up and busy with the chores.

Mrs. Smallwood likes to talk, and talks well, with that facility for turning a phrase which so many Newfoundlanders possess. In our conversation, she was a little guarded, obviously determined "not to put her foot in it".

But she played her own small part in the election which followed Confederation. While Joe campaigned on the west coast, his wife toured eastern constituencies with the Liberal group. On one occasion, she was asked to "say a few words". She gulped. But the impromptu speech was so well received, that from that time on she shared the platform.

Her most strenuous period of public life was last year, when Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Alexander, spent a week in Newfoundland. "You'd get up and get dressed, eat and go out, come back and eat and get dressed and go out again. I enjoyed it, of course, for a short time, but it's not the life for me. It must be awful to be in the public eye all the time."

Unassuming, though by no means a neutral type of person, Mrs. Smallwood just laughed gently when I queried as to who would be first lady of a province—the wife of the premier, or the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor? "I've never troubled to find out, child. It really doesn't seem important to me." And there was no false modesty in the statement.

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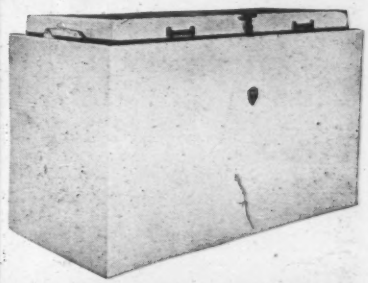

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GREEN FIELDS FOR AGGIE

RETIRED after more than 29 years in the Federal Civil Service, Ottawa, is **Isabel Cummings.** She was Acting Librarian of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at time of retirement but her association with Agriculture goes back to 1909 when she joined the Sask. Dept. of Agriculture. There she rose to be Secretary of the Department, one of the highest posts ever held by a woman. In 1922 Saskatchewan's (the late) W. R. Motherwell became Federal Minister of Agriculture and Isabel went to Ottawa as his Secretary. In 1930 she went into the library of the Department. Miss Cummings was born in Huron County, Ont., and went to school at Seaforth. She is Honorary President of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

ISABEL CUMMINGS

■ Scholarships are still coming along. **Gwen Bailey** of Edmonton won a $500 post-graduate one from the University of Alberta hospital W. A. Gwen is a 1950 graduate of the hospital school; plans a course in obstetrics at a maternity hospital in New Jersey.

■ And **Evelyn Mae Negus** has won the Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses' scholarship. Evelyn served with the RCAMC in Canada and the U.K.; has been for past three years on the staff of Deer Lodge, Winnipeg; now is enrolled in the Teaching and Supervision course at the School of Nursing Education, U of Manitoba.

■ Another Manitoban (and a nurse) won a $1,200 bursary. **Vivian Little** of Decker is spending her money on a course in public health at the U of M. A grad of United College, Winnipeg, Vivian taught a year and then took her nurse's training. She then went on the public health staff at Virden.

■ Just to change the profession but not the Province, **Olga Pecheniuk** of Winnipeg won a 2-year fellowship in home management by the Iowa State College. Olga is a graduate in home economics from the U of Manitoba.

■ And now a singing scholarship! Vancouverite soprano **Mary Nash** is at the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto on a scholarship awarded by Nicholas Goldschmidt.

■ And off to London to continue her musical studies is **Georgette Jacob** of Windsor, Ont. Georgette won the scholarship awarded by the Western Conservatory of Music.

■ That's all for scholarships but we're not through with education. Osgoode Hall, Toronto, called 36 lawyers to the bar this month. Among them were four Ontario women: **Lillian Irwin** of Goderich, **Mrs. Ena Paul** of Toronto, **Mary West** of Ottawa and **Mrs. Helen Tedman** of Toronto. Helen Tedman's 4-year-old son was a spectator.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Something Very Queer

by Mary Lowrey Ross

LAST week Alderman Dr. Charles McCabe of the Hamilton City Council announced that the strange clouds overhanging the city on a recent Sunday were a sign from Heaven, and not, as erroneously reported, a reflection of Alberta fires. The lurid sky was a divine warning to the citizens of Hamilton to vote at the next election against the by-law licensing Sunday sports.

I knew exactly how Alderman McCabe felt, because only a month before our own city had received a similar warning. The sky began to darken about two o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past three I opened the back door on a sulphur-colored world overhung with apocalyptic purple. The effect was indescribably malevolent and I shut the door quickly and came inside just in time to hear the radio announce that the peculiar atmospheric effect noticed locally was the result of fires raging in Alberta.

I didn't believe that story at the time any more than Alderman McCabe does now. Alberta is a long way away, but judgment is always right on the spot.

Only judgment against whom?

The community was unusually peaceful and I couldn't think of any personal misdemeanors that would call for spectacle on quite such a scale. The city itself had been on its best behavior for weeks. No trunk murders, no Communist demonstrations, no Beanery Boy outbreaks, no squabbles in the City Council. The City had, to be sure, voted in favor of Sunday sports, but that was on January 1, 1950, which would make divine warning wildly off schedule.

QUITE a lot of things happened after that spectacular Sunday, however, and the warning might have had reference to them. The price of milk went up without explanation—at any rate any explanation that the consumer could grasp—someone attempted to blow up the local Ukrainian Labor Temple, and a roomer beat up an elderly fellow-tenant with a hand telephone. Was the warning directed at the milk distributors, the bomb planter, and the irascible roomer? And if so, what kind of divine justice is it that visits the penalty on the consumer and the innocent bystander — including the rooming-house case, a detective who got his ankles kicked? We're getting into deep theological waters here, Alderman McCabe.

The whole divine warning theory as applied to meteorology bristles with problems. For instance, why were the innocent citizens of an English coast town sent a downpour of navy-blue rain, just at the time Alderman McCabe was issuing his warning? Were they being punished just because Hamilton, Ont., was thinking of licensing Sunday sports? And what about Windsor, Ont.?

IF EVEN half the things we read about Windsor are true, there should have been some very fancy demonstration of omens, portents and navy-blue rain over that much publicized city. So far as we have heard, nothing whatever has happened, beyond the recent eclipse, which we all shared, and the heaviest rain-spell in the last century. It is probably significant that the rainstorm began in the Michigan area, and it may originally have been ear-marked for Windsor. As it turned out, however, it kept right on going, filling the gullies, sewers and gutters across the country and finally flooding the cellar of a Toronto housewife who had never had to submit to a police investigation in her life.

Then there was last summer.

The summer set a record for wet and cold. What made it phenomenal, however, as well as a divine warning to summer vacationers, was the ordered and marshalled program of bad weather. Sunday would be comparatively mild and bright, the mercury climbing as high as 75°. Monday was a weather breeder, and on Tuesday the storm broke. It raged through the day and night and was followed by a three-day blow.

On Saturday the elements began to relent and on Sunday everyone rushed out to greet the reluctant sun. The sailboats came out and the bustling little outboard motors swarmed the lake, dragging shouting surf-board riders after them. It was a day of loud joyful Sabbath-breaking, and it was invariably paid for by a week of retributive bad weather, so methodically ordered that you could have clocked its progress. The only variation was in the amount of retribution, which in turn depended on the degree of Sunday celebration.

The baffling element in the situation is that the divine order should have established one day in which sports were possible, and then should have vigilantly punished anybody who took advantage of it.

It is all remarkably arbitrary, and one wonders how Hamilton feels about it. Come in, Hamilton.

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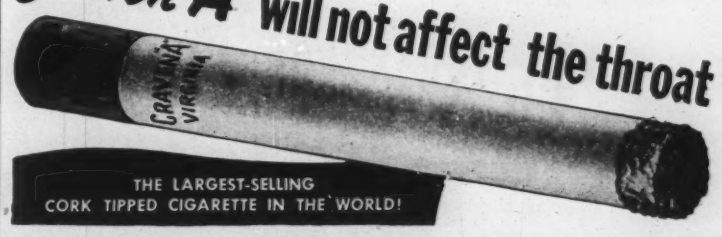

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FILMS

NEW COVEY OF MUSICALS WITH ASTAIRE ON TOP

WITH Thanksgiving and the easing of the Korean situation, the town filled up giddily with musicals — "My Blue Heaven," "Tea for Two," "Three Little Words" and "The Toast of New Orleans." They are all presented in technicolor, with plenty of song and dance revolving about a foolish little nexus of plot, and they are all pretty much alike, except "Three Little Words." "Three Little Words" has Fred Astaire, and that makes all the difference.

The plot of "Three Little Words"—to get it over with quickly—has to do with the squabbles and reconciliations of an old-fashioned song-writing pair —Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby. Bert Kalmar, the lyricist of the team, is played by Fred Astaire. Red Skelton plays Harry Ruby.

The talents of Kalmar and Ruby were never of the very first order, even in Tin Pan Alley, and the songs that are revived here—"My Sunny Tennessee," "This Heart of Mine," "I Want to Be Loved by You," "Solong Oolong" — while pleasant are hardly memorable. This doesn't matter very much, however. It doesn't matter, either, that Fred Astaire is by this time quite old enough to be the father or even the very young grandfather of Vera-Ellen, who plays opposite him. Astaire is as ageless as his dancing, and his face, which makes no concessions to passing time and no great claim to manly beauty, is still one of the most charming faces on the screen, droll and supple and lively with intelligence.

THE ASTAIRE dancing as usual, is proof against any plot. He could, I think, dance his way through a musical version of one of the Ma and Pa Kettle shows and give it wings and grace and style. Vera-Ellen, one of the screen's most attractive young dancers is quite adequate as his partner—which is the highest possible praise in an Astaire film—and Red Skelton is wise enough not to attempt to compete for attention.

He indulges a good deal in his favorite comedy trick, which seems to consist in swallowing his entire front denture. Apart from this, however, he has modified some of his more outrageous mugging habits and is quite funny enough, without more than half trying. In itself "Three Little Words" isn't much of a picture, but Fred Astaire gives it lightness and speed and draws the other players after him.

Part at least of the Astaire charm lies in his ability to perform intricate and demanding routines with perfect felicity and an air of almost guileless ease. By contrast, most of the screen's top singers — with the exception, of course, of the crooners—seem as interested in exhibiting their training as their talent. They stand braced. They spread their hands, palm downwards, as though they were pushing against some invisible support. They swell and expand, and then the note comes and it is sensational. You can relax then, but only for a moment. The trained

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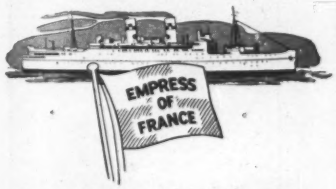

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diaphragm is already reaching for a deeper intake, the higher, the all-but-impossible note is preparing to be hurled.

On the concert stage these manifestations are dispersed by space and distance. But the screen singer is inescapable. You are face to face, and almost nose to nose with him; you can, if you have the fortitude, look straight through his flashing teeth and down his throat. It's a difficult experience to get accustomed to, even after all these years.

KATHRYN GRAYSON, it must be admitted, vocalizes more prettily than most singers, and if Mario Lanza, the bustling young tenor who plays opposite her in "The Toast of New Orleans" is even more energetic with his arias than most screen singers, it's because he seems to be a young man with energy to burn. Their performance is far from restful to watch, however, particularly when they launch into "Traviata," "Carmen" and "Madame Butterfly," as they do here.

THE COLOR in "Toast of New Orleans" is bright, the dancing is lively, the costumes are attractive, and Kathryn Grayson wears some enchanting 1905 hats. The star has a large following who can't get over the wonder that anyone so pretty should be so gifted, and anyone so gifted should be so obliging with operatic arias. Her voice is astonishing certainly, cool and flexible and brilliantly high. It's astonishing, but not invariably agreeable, particularly in the upper reaches, when it tends to become as shrill as a whistle so that there are moments when positively the only alternative to admiring seems to be to crawl under the seat and whimper.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—MGM

"THREE LITTLE WORDS"

BOOKS

TALKING IT OVER

BLAZE OF NOON—by Jeann Beattie—*Ryerson —$3.50.*

THIS first novel by a young St. Catharines, Ont., writer won the Ryerson All-Canada Fiction Award for 1950. Before the first war, the stream-of-conscience novel was acclaimed as a new literary medium. "Blaze of Noon" is conversational stream-of-conscience.

It is the story of two Canadian girls who take jobs in New York during World War II. Actually "story" is almost too strong a term. Nothing actually happens. The author, as the fictional Jan, tells about her friend (Reed) and her exposure to Communistic doctrines. Three men love Reed but the love stories are quite incidental: are pushed aside to let Reed and the man-of-the-moment—or Reed and Jan — talk about life and ideologies and Communism.

In spite of the fact that conversation is the *tour de force*, Miss Beattie understands novel technique. The story does move forward between conversations; most of the characters are well drawn, except the autobiographically conceived. The teller of any story seldom emerges as a real person and this is true of Jan.

The verbal tiltings about Communism and about all the other "seekings" of youth are handled excellently, in good readable language. It's just that there are too many such passages. Many of the discussions could have been revealed positively, by direct action. Reed fighting situations, instead of theories, would have won a literary victory.—*M.N.*

—John Steele

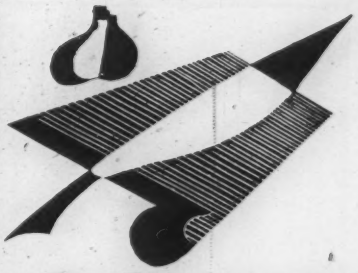
JEANN BEATTIE

A QUIET LOOK

ONE YEAR OF GRACE — by Val Gielgud — *Longmans, Green—$2.50.*

THE BBC'S Head of Drama in the Television Department writes a thoughtful, unobtrusive book on his impressions of a trip through the United States. He travels for a year and presents well-bred, well-considered analyses of American folkways. Throughout his book one has the pleasantly receptive feeling that Mr. Gielgud left his prejudices on the dock in England. As he himself explains, the trip was to help him decide whether he was ever going to come back. He went about his visit in the best way to come to that decision.

The book then, is a series of short essays held together by the continuity of his journey around the east, south



the browser

Of the myriad pleasures of reading, one of the keenest is the "discovery" of a really first class writer and that pleasure—plus—is in store for you if you have not read THY PEOPLE, MY PEOPLE ($3.00) by Elizabeth Hoemberg. The plus part is the fact that this new, topflight author is a Canadian (she was Betty Sims of Toronto), a fact that brings to us Canadians a heart-warming glow of pride. For *Thy People, My People* is not only a superb "documentary" on life in Germany during those war years that are so swiftly slipping back into history, but it reveals a breadth of vision, a compassionate understanding, and a rare serenity of spirit that place the book in a class by itself. But of all fine qualities, one above all recommends it to us literary cynics and Elizabeth Hoemberg has it—she can write!

Rose Macaulay is nobody's "discovery" nowadays, of course, but she is most certainly one of reading's myriad pleasures, and for that same all important reason—she, too, can write. Her first new novel in ten years is called THE WORLD MY WILDERNESS ($2.00) and it has all the weird enchantment of its title. Although it is really about Barbary, a sensitive, inarticulate young English girl who has grown up in the south of France absorbed in the outlaw existence of the *maquis*, and has now to be fitted into her father's highly respectable London world, it is full of the fascination of Barbary's indolent and beautiful mother and of the situations her careless hedonism has created. As in the English movies, the minor characters are triumphs — altogether, *The World My Wilderness* is a piece of mellow and smoothly sophisticated adult entertainment.

If you are the type of literary cynic who thinks the shelves are overloaded with books for children, please reserve judgment until you have read (preferably aloud to a small daughter) THE BELLS ON FINLAND STREET ($2.50) by Lyn Cook. Finland Street, "where all the houses are the same," is in Sudbury, Ont., and Elin's father works "out at Frood" but this happy story is not weighted down with social significance in a way to mar its charm. From the moment Elin sees Anna and Wendy at their figure-skating lesson "like the gulls flying off the shore of Lake Ramsay," her only ambition is to learn to skate like that—so she starts to work and save for it. How her warm heart seems to betray her but really brings her fuller happiness makes such delightful reading that no one would dream of calling it instructive!

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"LIFE IS BUT a huge, mellow golden Osher, that mockingly sifts its bitter dust upon our eager lips." said he.

Many a girl would be struck dumb by such a remark from a young man, but not Edna Earl. Edna was educated, and her retort was swift and impressive:

"Mr. Murray, if you insist on your bitter Osher simile, why shut your eyes to the palpable analogy suggested? Naturalists assert that the Osher, or apple of Sodom, contains in its normal state neither dust nor ashes, unless it is punctured by an insect (the Tenthredo) which converts the whole inside into dust . . . Human life is as fair and tempting as the fruit of 'Ain Jidy, till poisoned by the Tenthredo of sin."

Edna is not quite what we're accustomed to today; she is the heroine of *St. Elmo, or Saved at Last,* a best-selling novel of 1867. In *The Popular Book* ($5.75) James D. Hart discusses the best-seller in America from Puritan days to the present, and the changes in taste that push different kinds of book to the fore at different periods. What makes a best-seller? Can a book change a nation's taste? Why should Edna Earl be attractive in 1867, and Scarlett O'Hara in 1937? *The Popular Book* provides information and entertainment for all in its picturing of three centuries of best-sellers.

Ask at your bookseller's for other Fall books from Oxford: Siepmann's *Radio, Television and Society,* Toynbee's *War and Civilization, The Oxford Book of American Verse,* and the book with the 106 Paul Strand photographs, *Time in New England.*

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and west coasts of the U.S. To say it in the vernacular, Mr. Gielgud is "good" on the hysteria of New York City, the bad manners of the American child, the banality of the middle-western businessman and the evils of commercial radio (especially good here, by the nature of his profession). Where he doesn't feel so sure of himself, he quietly admits his inadequacy and just as quietly provokes thought where many of his countrymen have provoked apoplexy.

Throughout the book, he manages to suggest a mood of sad resignation that British and American citizens must see themselves as belonging to distinct nations and that the borderline similarities are the source of Anglo-American friction. A thoroughly charming book throughout—*M.B.*

EXACT SCIENCE

THE LAW OF THE SEA—by William McFee—*Longmans, Green—$4.75.*

OUT OF the long centuries since man undertook his first adventure upon the seas has come the wealth of experience embodied in our maritime law.

Sea law, since its beginnings, has been international in scope and practice; a practical development by men who sailed the seas for the lawful occasions of trade. The ancient Rhodian sea law was a "consolidation of slowly acquired customs agreed on by common consent among merchants and shipowners over an immense period of time."

From that we have worked forward to defining the responsibilities of masters, owners, charterers, seamen and agents until, as the book quotes Judge Coxe in the Columbia Law Review: "Compared with the law governing other relations sea law is one of the exact sciences."

Seafarers needed law, and what experience proved good for the ships of one nation was equally applicable for the ships of other nations sharing the common element. A Dutchman said that a nation controlled the seas off its shores as far as a cannon could fire. As that was in the early 18th century the three-mile limit of sovereignty was born.

The seaman's belief in free trade; his readiness to engage in privateering . . . as opportunity offered . . . and last, but not least, his occasional adventures into piracy are touched upon by an understanding mind. In his review of these occasions and their effects the author gives many a lively story from the annals of piracy and privateering, as well as honest seafaring. This book is a new departure for this famous writer of the sea but in it he has made a uniquely useful contribution to our sea history. It is written, not for lawyers but for common men such as those who begot our maritime law from the realities of their daily living. In it shows the real hope that nations can achieve laws that are international in scope and application.

—*W.S.*

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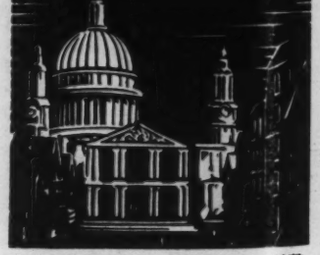

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Can Canada Get Enough Steel?

Already for Civilian Requirements, Supply Is Tight And Defence Needs Have Not Yet Been Estimated

by Michael Barkway

"I FEEL quite certain," Trade Minister Howe told the House of Commons a month ago, "that steel is one commodity which will not require control. There are only four or five primary producers of steel in Canada. . . . I have every reason to suppose that if we convey to them the requirements of the Government in relation to war and civilian requirements, we shall receive the fullest possible cooperation."

MICHAEL BARKWAY

That is the situation today. In the United States, the new National Production Administration in the Department of Commerce has announced a formal priority system for defence orders. The U.S. armed services, which do their own procurement, can now apply to the NPA for a priority. When they get it, they can issue Defence Orders bearing a DO number which enables their primary supplier to demand the supplies he needs to fill the order. Since steel is one of the most acute shortages, it is a safe bet that a lot of DO's will be ending up with the steel companies.

Canada has not got, and does not contemplate, such a formal or complicated system of priorities. Our chief worry at present is to find a means whereby the U.S. Government will give us the priority we may need to get U.S. steel for our defence orders. Here at home, a telephone call from Ottawa to the producer is expected to be all that's necessary. If the U.S. wants defence supplies from us, the Government doesn't think it would have any difficulty getting the orders filled.

There is, however, only one way Canadian steel producers can meet defence orders as they come along. That is by skimming their needs off the top of the available supplies. And that means scaling down the amount they can sell to their regular customers, none of whom think they are getting enough now.

Within the last few weeks one important Canadian steel producer had to refuse to supply concrete reinforcing bars to a contractor who said he needed them for important Government work. It turned out he was building a liquor store. The Federal Government doesn't give the green light for that sort of thing. On the other hand, another customer found his supply of welding wire cut by two-thirds. He makes welding equipment which the Government might very well need for defence orders.

Before the war, Canada produced most of her own needs in most of the simple forms of steel. There was even an export surplus. Now, in spite of increased domestic production, in spite of much larger imports from the U.S., civilian demand strains our capacity to the utmost. And the impact of the defence program has still to be reckoned with.

Import From U.S.?

Right now, Canadian mills are working at a higher rate than they have ever worked before. Output is running at about 3,200,000 tons a year (net tons of rolling-mills products). U.S. output is running at about 105 million tons a year. And it seems that we have very little to look forward to in the way of new supplies for at least two years.

The U.S. will not sell us anything like what we want. Last year we imported about 1.2 million tons of rolling-mill products. In the first seven months of this year we could get only 436,000 tons. Even without the new priority system we'd have been lucky if we'd gotten three-quarters of a million tons from the U.S. this year. Whether we shall get that much or anything like it next year remains to be worked out.

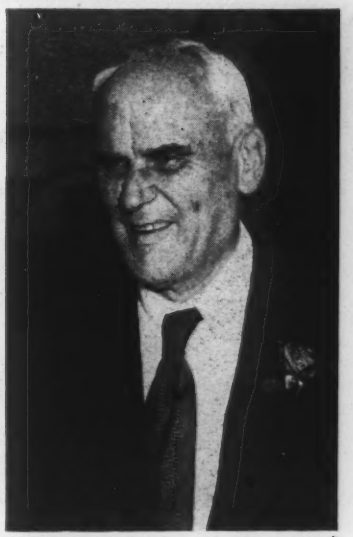
Europe's Capacity

The U.K. and European mills have been eager to sell steel for dollars. But they are now faced with a rearmament program too. One Canadian buyer who has just been over there for a survey reports that no one will take an order for delivery this year, and that you'd have a hard time placing one for delivery in the early part of next year.

Some additions to European capacity are in sight. German production is expected to be increased. The U.K. will soon open a big new rolling-mill in South Wales, and a Canadian firm has the first order on the mill's books. But supplies from Europe are really little more than marginal compared with the huge demand.

—Photographic Arts

STEP-UP: *At 3.2 million tons yearly, Canada's steel output is highest yet.*



Lynch

AVOID CONTROLS *is the objective and intention of Trade Minister Howe.*

So far as Canada is concerned, the big expansion plans are still in the drawing-board stage. After the war the Federal Government offered capital to help finance expansions, but the companies—here as in the U.S.—feared a recession and they didn't want to expand. Now STELCO and DOSCO are both talking about doing it with their own funds. Only one of them has actually started work. DOFASCO at Hamilton is building a blast furnace, coke ovens and a dock. It hopes the new installation will be complete by the middle of next year. It is expected to produce some 300,000 tons of pig-iron a year. This will supply almost half the DOFASCO requirements and will greatly reduce their demands for scrap. But it will not add to the total steel production of Canada.

The shortage starts in the raw materials from which steel is made. Last year Canadian mills used pig-iron and scrap in the ratio of about 50-50. To a considerable extent—just how far, steelmen dispute — you can increase the pig-iron and reduce the scrap. Since scrap is extremely short, DOFASCO is making a real contribution by doing just that.

Pay Freight

In pre-war days we got most of our scrap from the United States. Since the war we haven't been able to. For four years the Dominion Government paid freight charges on scrap from Australia, Singapore, North Africa and everywhere else it could be got. Now U.S. merchants are trying to buy scrap from us. Canadian firms have been offered $40 a ton for stuff that sells here for $30. But scrap is on the list of goods which cannot be exported without a permit. And it is one of the things on which no exception is made for the U.S. The Government has had to refuse to let Canadian merchants take these tempting U.S. offers. Canada simply cannot spare the scrap.

U.S. defence requirements for steel have been estimated at between 4 per cent and 5 per cent of total output. No estimate has yet been made for Canada. We simply don't know how high the requirement may be. But the pile

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

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BUSINESS ANGLE

Time For a New Approach

NO reasonable person wants to see labor get less than a fair wage, a good wage. Good wages mean a high standard of living, and a high general standard of living benefits everyone, including the bosses who pay the wages, since it makes for a larger production and consumption of goods.

But it is not good to see one section of labor, those organized into powerful unions, using the power this gives them to win for themselves an improperly large share of the national income, at the expense of other workers who are not members of unions and of the consuming public, which of course has to pay all the costs of production.

Prices are now rising rapidly and threatening the living standards of even those workers who have had several wage increases and who, because they are strongly organized, are in a position to win further increases. The situation is much more serious for unorganized workers, including lower-rank office employees, whose incomes have not risen with the cost of living. These now find themselves in an increasingly difficult position.

In many cases they are compelled not only to forgo little luxuries, such as the movies, but also to cut down on milk and fruit juices and other healthful but expensive foods, and on clothing. The rising cost of living hits them hardest because they are relatively defenceless. It is largely at their expense that organized labor's gains are made, since management has to economize where it can. Management doesn't like this situation, since it is sowing the seeds of various kinds of trouble, but so far it hasn't been able to do much about it.

Top Problem

Today, for most corporations, labor union aggressiveness is management's top problem. Unions have become so big and powerful that it is next to impossible to withstand them. Managements which have already made repeated wage and welfare concessions find there is apparently no limit to union demands, and are fearful of the long-term results. There are companies which are doing plenty of business but making no money. Others, making good money in these times, fear they are being loaded with costs that may prove to be insupportable in some future period of reduced business volume and lower prices.

The simple fact is that what hurts the public must hurt labor. And just as labor is a part of the public, so is labor a part of industry—the industry whose function it is to provide jobs and wages as well as produce goods and services. So what hurts industry must, in the long run, hurt labor. This is especially true in view of the nature of the Canadian economy, which requires the selling of a large part of the national production in world markets at competitive prices. If our production costs get too high, we shall certainly lose those markets, and workers will lose their jobs.

Sharing Does It

If, as it appears, management can't beat the big unions and the unions will ruin themselves (and others) if they demand too much, they might arrange a truce and try to work out a new approach to their common problem. Of course, the ideal solution would be one which benefited everyone concerned — employer, worker and consumer. This would seem to be asking altogether too much. But it happens that a growing number of corporations have found just such a solution in profit-sharing—the sharing by corporations of their profits with employees.

Some two hundred and fifty U.S. companies and fifteen or twenty Canadian, of many types, have been operating profit-sharing plans for years with remarkable success. The workers get a stated proportion of earnings in addition to wages and the usual benefits. Thus they become real partners in the enterprise, with the incentive to do more and better work and to eliminate waste. The surprising thing, perhaps, is that the companies themselves gain financially, sometimes substantially.

The increased productivity and all-round efficiency produce more than the cost of the extra disbursements to workers, though these are large — for instance, the Daisy Mfg. Co. (air rifles) of Plymouth, Mich., gives workers no less than 40 per cent of earnings before taxes, half in cash and half going into a trust fund. Yet many profit-sharing companies have been able to reduce prices to consumers. These companies think so well of the principle that they have formed an organization to advance it, the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries, Akron, Ohio, from which information can be obtained.

—John Steele

by
P. M. Richards

—Photographic Arts

DEMAND: *Now — freight cars, subways, oil. Later — tanks, guns, ships.*

ENOUGH STEEL?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

of major civilian requirements is all too clear. Think of Alberta oil developments; the possibility of natural gas lines out of Alberta; the projected oil pipes from Sarnia to Hamilton and Montreal to Toronto; the 350 miles of railway it is aimed to build to the Labrador ore deposits; the thousands of freight cars the Canadian railways are trying to get. All these things, perhaps in different degrees, might be said to be strategic requirements. But the list leaves out things like the Toronto subway; let alone the new liquor store that unfortunate contractor is trying to build. The demand seems endless: the supply is limited, and more likely to be down than up.

Both here and in the United States, the steel industry is trying to hold the price-line as long and as firmly as it can. Perhaps you can measure the degree of their success by some of the prices that are being paid on the "grey market." The stories circulating about grey market prices make your hair curl.

No Controls

When Howe says he means to avoid controls, you can be sure he means it. The administrative machinery that would be needed doesn't exist even in embryo. If the Government's stand is broken down, developments south of the border are most likely to do it. But just because the U.S. has to have a formal administrative system of control, it doesn't follow that we must. Indeed the Government believes that the smaller scale of the Canadian problem can be handled by simpler and more direct means. And the U.S. Government, which has been most co-operative, should be satisfied, so long as our voluntary methods achieve the same result. But obviously there is no reason why the U.S. Government should be more lenient with Canadian users than it is with its own domestic industry. We may be able to get by without controls: but the real pinch hasn't come yet.

U.K. BUSINESS

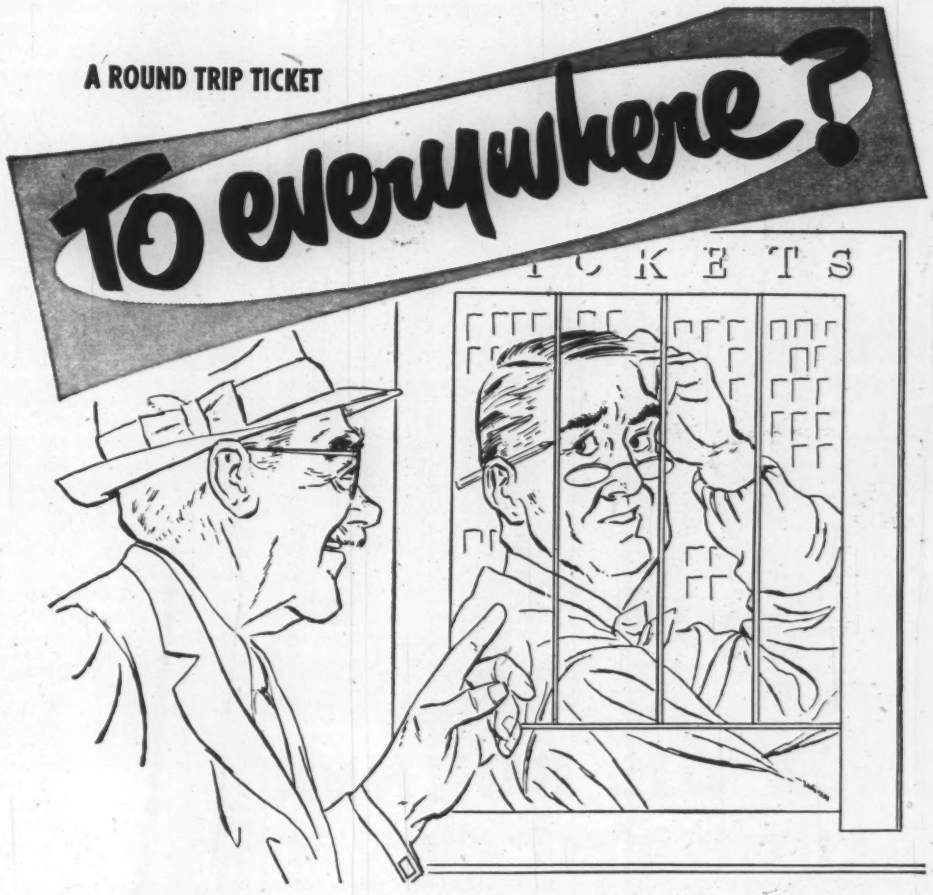
Policy:

FREE STERLING?

THE arguments of some interests in Britain for a free sterling which were recently encouraged by Canada's action in freeing the dollar, are now subsiding. The first encouragement from the announcement that U.K. gold and dollar reserves had more than doubled since devaluation (SN, Oct. 17) called forth its own discouragement.

Britain's reserves increased from $2.4 billion to $2.7 billion in the second quarter of this year. The increase was disappointing, but when the U.S. defence program makes itself felt on the country's exports, better improvement is expected. But even with that, cautious economists point out, she has still a long way to go. They have been warning the more optimistic people that, when you express the 1938 reserves in terms of current money values, U.K. dollar reserves at present are less than one-third of what they were then.

In view of the fact that there is no justification for the assumption that the present easy dollar earning—based on the U.S. boom and rearmament—will last for years, they warn that nothing less than the equivalent of the 1938 figure would be enough.



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Winnipeg User Cuts Oil Consumption 37 per cent with Iron Fireman Vortex

In Winnipeg, Mr. F. Kreutzen installed a gun-type oil burner in his new home and used 1,618 gallons of oil during the first winter, 1946-1947. He then changed to an Iron Fireman Vortex, and in 1947-1948 his oil consumption dropped to 1,165 gallons, or a saving of 28 per cent. Last winter, 1948-1949 the amount of oil used again dropped to 1,015 gallons for the season—a saving of 603 gallons, or over 37 per cent compared to the first winter. Mr. Kreutzen writes: "With savings like this you can see that I am very much satisfied with my Iron Fireman Vortex burner. I think the reduction in oil used is truly remarkable."

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CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

DEMAND for Canadian products seemed more than ever likely to continue at a high level when the United Kingdom indicated that it would ease restrictions on buying from Canada, consequent on the rise of its own dollar holdings. No great change is in prospect now, as the British are still anxious to accumulate dollars, but even a little more overseas buying will be felt here, in view of the high level of demand on this side of the ocean. From the longer-term standpoint, the recent substantial improvement in the world dollar situation creates a brighter outlook for Canadian trade, in that it holds promise of providing a broader, solider basis for it, less vulnerable to changes in U.S. buying.

The defence program was further in the foreground this week with the stepping up of order placing by Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Government's procurement agency. Besides orders already placed with Sorel Industries, CCC had other defence business in prospect or actually on its books totalling upwards of half a billion dollars. Even so, there was no present prospect that the defence program would overwhelm Canadian productive capacity and send inflationary pressures sky-high. On the basis of present costs, defence requirements would still take less than 10 per cent of the national income, against some 45 per cent at the World War II peak. Nevertheless, the necessity of holding production costs within bounds was clearly assuming added importance.

Labor:

ARBITRARY

TWO factors had made it unlikely that the rail unions and management could reach an agreement on their wage-hour dispute during the time allowed by the Government for them to do so by themselves. For one, name-calling had left scars that were still not healed; for another, both parties had got into the bad graces of the public. To reach a settlement by themselves now would be to admit they could have done it earlier if they had not been, as an exhausted and exasperated mediator had described them, "childish".

Now a Government-appointed arbitrator will dictate the settlement terms. The arbitrator's terms will be binding.

The question of compulsory arbitration seemed likely to hold the labor spotlight for some time to come. On the whole those who favored it did so, not because they believed in it in principle, but because, in instances like the railway strike, it provided the only way out.

"Should a small group of men be allowed to turn a community upside-down? Should a doctor bargain with a man who has appendicitis?" So asked Professor J. L. McDougall at a University of Toronto debate. That was the question millions of Canadians were asking themselves in August when the trains stopped running. It was pretty hard to be academic and

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objective under conditions like that.

Perhaps labor leaders, while opposing compulsory arbitration, realized they would eventually have to accept it in some cases. Rights and wrongs of the case notwithstanding, in the rail tie-up, there were too *few* people striking and too *many* people seriously hurt by the strike to make it possible to do away with the compulsory arbitration principle. The indicator was CCL Secretary Pat Conroy's statement at the debate on what labor policy would be if the compulsory arbitration principle became general. Unions, he said, "will demand that every facet of industry, including salaries paid to top management, be arbitrated." Conroy believed that subsequent investigation would disclose low wages to be the result of poor management, or incompetent foremen, or unqualified boards of directors. If any of these were shown to be the case, a labor demand for higher wages would be strengthened in the eyes of an arbitrator, and probably obtained at the expense of the less efficient "facets".

Coal:

MORE HELP

HOWEVER happy the rest of Alberta might be about oil, one group in the province doesn't share the jubilation. The newly-formed Western Coal Federation of Canada took a dim view of the increasing number of oil derricks in the province. The Federation's President, W. C. Whittaker, estimated that, in Alberta, natural gas was displacing the consumption of 2 million tons of coal.

But the dim view the coal producers had was confined to the short-term. In the long run, they believed, industrial development following the oil discoveries would provide a market for their coal. Meanwhile they wanted help for the short run. A $2.35 a ton increase in their freight rates was threatened for next March, and the operators were afraid this would stop western coal movements to Ontario. These amount to about 500,000 tons. If this outlet were lost, production in Alberta would decrease, and production costs, per unit, would increase. It would make it even harder for coal to compete with oil in the prairie market.

There were no wide open indications of what the Government's attitude toward an increased freight subsidy would be, if and when the new rates came into effect. Last year, the Dominion Coal Board paid out $4½ million on freight subsidies for Canadian coal transport. Big factor justifying them was the saving of U.S. dollars effected by transporting Canadian coal to Canadian consumers who would otherwise buy it from the U.S. Now that Canada's U.S. dollar position was strong and still getting stronger, that reason for freight subsidies carried less force.

DETERMINATION

SHOVED into the background by oil, Alberta coal is still an important resource. The province's coal producers are making a determined bid to maintain markets and supplies. Coal miners are busy on the production and dis-

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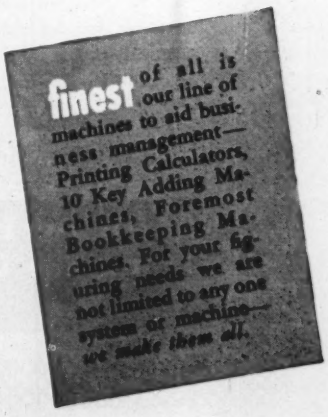
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tribution end as well as on the political one.

Just completed is a 14-mile rail line which will be used exclusively to move coal from the Alberta Coal Mine Co. property on the Battle River to Halkirk where it will connect with a CPR line.

Under construction is a six mile spur line from a mine at Forestburg to connect with the CNR. Output of this mine is expected to be 125 carloads a day.

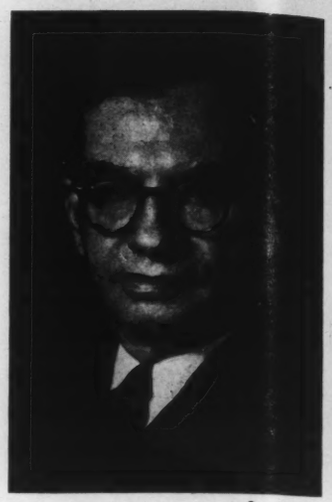
Defence:

PRODUCTION WORRY

AS more, and larger, defence orders became official, businessmen—all of whom were affected by them in one way or another—were becoming increasingly concerned about the availability of raw materials. Steel (see Business Front) and power were two main items.

Speaking to the Canadian Exporters' Association last week, Ontario Hydro Chairman Robert Saunders announced that a single day's hydro consumption was nearly 500,000 kilowatt hours greater than it had been for the same day two years ago. He hoped the Commission could keep delivering without power cuts, but that would "depend entirely on the demands of war production and the cooperation of users."

The demands of war production were growing. Sorel Industries Ltd. had just received a $10 million order from the U.S. for three-inch naval guns as well as a $2.1 million Canadian order. In the pretty definite future for other plants was an $80 million order for electronic and wireless equipment, and a $36 million order for military vehicles. There was, however, more doubt about $21 million of this figure. That much had been allocated by the Department of National Defence to Ford, Chrysler and GM to organize production, in Canada, of one of three vehicle types required by the Canadian services. But whether this project materialized or not depended on U.S. cooperation (see *Ottawa View*).



—Canadian Army

NO LET-UP: *In spite of victory in Korea, warned Defence Minister Claxton, "the long-term danger . . remains."*

Increased defence production was being achieved, as far as possible, by placing orders wherever industry was showing signs of slack. This meant, that while there was less likelihood of a sudden surge in the demand for industrial raw material and power, the demand was likely to be steady—and gradually upward—as the defence program goes into high gear. It gave some time to organize faster raw material and power production—but not much.

HOME OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on the 15th day of December, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1950, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board.

J. W. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

Calgary, Alberta,
October 12th, 1950.

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By Order of the Board,

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
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CANADIAN SCIENTISTS AT WAR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

The notable work of Best, Banting, Collip and Penfield—great though their individual contributions—only set the pace for a far larger group of younger medical men whose research achievements rank high by the most severe standards. Some whom this writer had an opportunity to observe and appreciate at first hand were: Donald and Omond Solandt, G. Edward Hall, G. B. Reed, Hugh Barrett, J. K. W. Ferguson, James C. Paterson and Hurst Brown.

Eggleston has rightly kept close to the primary sources of wartime research, for these were the well-springs of original work. Yet there is another side to the story of scientists at war which needs to be understood, for it alone made possible the full application of scientific resources to the needs of combat. It can only be touched upon here, for it concerns the large number of eminent scientists and engineers who entered the military services and brought to battle their trained and disciplined skills. It was these who were mainly responsible for practical modifications of weapon design; for the scientific indoctrination of field commanders and their staffs; and for the creation of a new area of scientific study—"Operational Research"—where the mathematics of probability solved a host of vital tactical problems that were unanswerable by any normal means.

Omond Solandt was the outstanding Canadian in this field, and is now Chairman of the Defence Research Board. Other Canadians who made Operational Research their specialty in the later years of the war were J. H. L. Johnstone, Donald Rose, J. O. Wilhelm and J. Tuzo Wilson, all of them distinguished physicists.

There is one delicate point on Canadian scientists at war which Eggleston omits, perhaps deliberately: it is the question of their personal reliability and loyalty, and it is one on which the people of Canada need the reassurance which the facts themselves provide. Only one Canadian-born scientist has been convicted of offences against the Official Secrets Act, and his defection is now known to have been less serious to our security than was first supposed.

Training Is Vital

There is an urgent need for critical self-appraisal by Canada's scientific community, in the face of new and greater dangers than those we faced ten years ago. All the multiplied expenditures of Government on scientific research will be of little avail unless we pay greater attention to the selection and training of young scientific students in our universities.

As a layman, one might venture boldly to suggest that our teaching of mathematics is defective in Canadian universities and secondary schools; that undergraduate courses in science are too diversified rather than being confined to a few great studies that lay the groundwork for a research career (as, for instance, undergraduate chemistry is taught at Princeton); that the present system of selective examination is not bringing out the ablest students for advanced study and research; that the most promising younger scientists are being siphoned off into routine teaching; or into industrial and administrative posts; that the latent genuis of young Canadians is being left dormant or is generally being misdirected and wasted.

We will need all of the creative scientists that Canada can possibly produce during the generation ahead.

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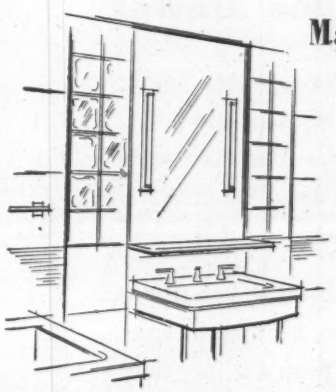

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SECURITY ISN'T FREE

IN the past, a large part of the older population was able to find accommodation in the households of younger relatives at little extra cost. Now, however, because of the trend towards smaller living units—apartments, bungalows, etc.—a substantial part of the present working force will have to set up their own accommodation in their old age. Saving for old age has consequently become more important.

Actually all the necessary economic machinery to cope with this problem is now present in our society. The worker is entitled to the fruits of his own labor; to spend or to save as his needs and wishes dictate. A wide variety of suitable investment media for his savings is provided. At any time, his accumulated savings may be converted, in one way or another, into an income for old age.

However, much more than the mere existence of the necessary economic machinery is required. The worker must use it; and in order that he may be mentally disposed to use it, he must get rid of the all-too-common illusion that government possesses some magic formula which will provide for them something which they should provide for themselves.

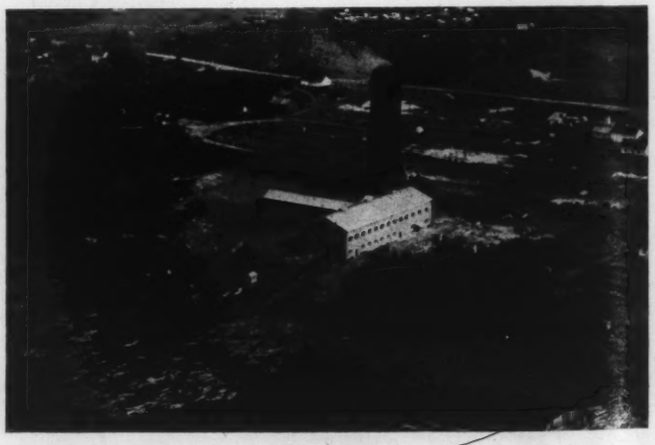
He must resist any economic or political theory which, under the false guise of an exaggerated humanitarianism, would take from one group of citizens more than a reasonable portion of the fruits of their labors to give to another group of citizens. He must recognize that such a theory in practice would eventually destroy the fundamental incentives to productive effort.

He must appreciate that social insurance benefits are paid for directly or indirectly by himself and his fellow taxpayers; that government is simply his appointed agent for the collection and distribution of tax receipts; that taxes, whether on wages, goods, services or profits, tend to reduce the standard of living; and, for the purposes of the present discussion, that state assistance for the aged, whether in the form of state institutions or federal old age pensions, should not be expected to furnish more than subsistence living.

Accordingly, the worker who wishes to enjoy his old age in comfort must rely upon himself and not upon the state. He must adopt a determined policy to obtain for himself a capital investment in the country's productive capacity by wise and regular investments in bonds, stocks, life insurance or other suitable investment media.

Later I hope to discuss the level of federal old age pensions which I believe the economy and the workers can afford to support, and also some of the plans of insurance which the individual can employ to guarantee a basic core of income in old age.

—*Edward Ruse*



COME-BACK

IN 1910, Big River, end of steel northwest of Prince Albert, was a thriving lumber community. Then fires destroyed the mills and for more than 30 years it was pretty much a dead-end road. It came to life again to some extent during the war, and soon will be throbbing again when the Saskatchewan Timber Board mill, seen in this picture, commences operations. The big smokestack in this photo was never destroyed and has remained a landmark for 40 years. The Timber Board expects to get its timber from forests about 100 miles north of Big River. The lumber will be hauled over roads and floated down lakes.

Burned out twice, the mill's present construction shows a marked degree of fire-consciousness. The 154 x 50 feet building is of heavily laminated construction, and the whole building is heavily bolted and supported to prevent collapse in case of fire.

Original plans were to construct a high utilization mill, i.e. where waste products, including edgings, slabs and sawdust, would be burned in steam turbines to supply electrical power to operate the mill's machinery. However, the aim is now to conserve wood products by using special equipment.

U.S. BUSINESS

—CPR

GOING DOWN: *For first time this year, a break in U.S. lumber prices.*

Lumber:

PRICE DROP

A BREAK in lumber prices which have climbed steadily since early spring is reported in the midwest U.S. Declines of from $10 to $20 a thousand feet in West Coast Douglas fir and southern yellow pine have been registered by Cleveland dealers; direct mill shipments are beginning to slip, in some cases as much as $5 to $10 a thousand.

The increased availability of freight cars, seasonal factors, and the possibility that further controls may result in a sharp drop in home building are the reasons given for the price slump. Though so far the U.S. housing boom has kept right on, despite Government efforts to slow it down.

Trade:

MORE BALANCED

INCREASINGLY large and varied shipments of import goods are arriving in the U.S. from all parts of the world—particularly Canada and Europe. These are expected to contribute to a postwar record volume of imports this year.

U.S. steel concerns, for instance, are now working over plans to import substantial quantities of basic pig iron from Europe. Dwindling U.S. home supplies, and the fact that a great deal of work has yet to be done before iron supply from Canada increases substantially have trade circles worried. It is feared in the U.S. that an acute situation in iron ore may develop in the late winter months.

For the last year, reduced dollar goods buying by European countries has eaten away at the U.S. export surplus. In July that surplus was the smallest in nine years. Exports were lower to all countries except Canada. Now, with U.S. imports rising rapidly as well, reduction of the American export surplus is expected to accelerate. If it continues, it is likely that other currencies will find themselves strong enough to follow the lead of the Canadian dollar—in direction if not in degree.

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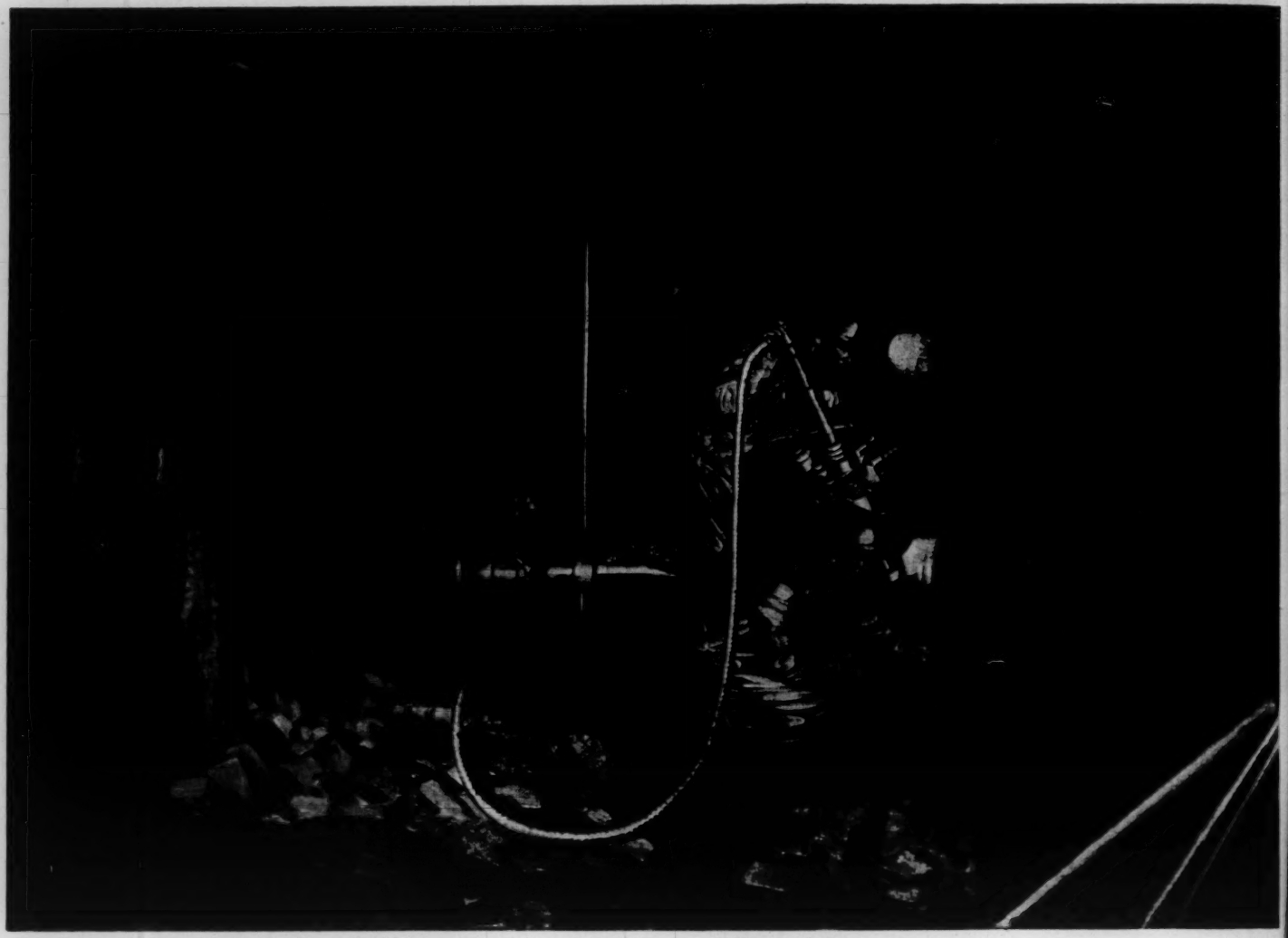

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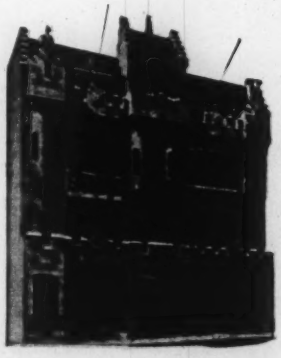
This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more that the peoples of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.



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We feel that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram